The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4332. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Moravian at Father Point.

Further Particulars Concerning the Atlantic Cable.

Twelve Hundred Miles Paid Out to the 2d inst.

Distinct Signals Received up to that Time.

They Begin to Grow Weak and Unintelligible and Finally Cease.

No Communication with the Great Eastern Since the 2d inst.

Atlantic Telegraph Shares Quoted at Merely Nominal Rates.

Insurance on the Cable Advanced to Sixty Guineas.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 13.

The steamship *Moravian*, from Liverpool Aug. 3, via Londonderry Aug. 4, passed this point at 5:30 this evening. Her dates are five days later than previously received.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 4th.

The steamships *Belgian*, from Quebec, and *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived out on the 31st ult.

The steamships *Europe*, *City of Baltimore* and *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 2d inst.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The accident to the cable on the 29th was speedily repaired. No particulars were received.

The latest dispatches from the *Great Eastern* to Wednesday morning, 2d inst., reported all going on well and 1,200 miles paid out. On Wednesday evening the following was received:

VALENTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Signals from the *Great Eastern* became unintelligible at noon. No communication has been had with the ship since, and no information received. The cause was unknown, and at the closing of this summary nothing additional had transpired. The land lines between Valentia had been out of order. Atlantic Telegraph old shares became quiet on the 3d, and nominal under the above—the quotation of the 3d being 400@500. Preference shares declined from ⅜ premium to ⅛@⅜ discount.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

A very anxious feeling prevails in London and elsewhere with regard to the prospects of the Atlantic Cable. Up to mid-day on Wednesday, the 2d, the signals received were singularly distinct. The *Great Eastern* was then very nearly two-thirds of the way to Newfoundland. She was in the deepest water of the whole route—two thousand four hundred fathoms, or a little over two and a half miles. It was at this time that the signals to Valentia became unintelligible, and gradually ceased.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE DISASTER.

The *Times* infers that the disaster occurred after the cable left the vessel, from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were signalling their messages as usual, when their signals became unintelligible at Valentia and at last ceased entirely. As to the chances of recovering the impaired part of the cable and repairing it, it may be said that this process could not be accomplished at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, which the slightest wind or rough sea would at once put an end to. For such eventualities the *Great Eastern* is amply provided. She has several buoys on board, equal altogether to a weight of fifty tons, and she has at least five miles of powerful wire buoy ropes, which can support all that the buoys themselves can float. This effort to buoy, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, owing to the danger and improbability of finding the cable again.

The *Times* in conclusion remarks that if the *Great Eastern* is making successful efforts to haul in the cable and repair it, a clear renewal of the signals may be looked for in a couple of days. If, on the contrary, that time should pass without the cable giving signals of life, we fear the case must be considered hopeless as far as regards success this year.

VERY LATEST ACCOUNTS.

The following is the latest dispatch received at Londonderry, from London, on the 4th inst.:

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Communication with the *Great Eastern* remains suspended. Nothing has been heard from her since noon of the 2d instant.

Atlantic Telegraph shares are nominal at 2¼ to 3. Insurance on the cable has advanced to 50@60 guineas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The frigate *Niagara* left Deal on the 1st for the West.

JEREMIAH TOWNSEND, clerk in a Savings' Bank at New-Haven, Conn., who absconded last May with about one hundred thousand dollars, had been cleverly captured in Liverpool by two Philadelphia detectives, on arriving at that place from Havana, via Southampton. TOWNSEND sought to use his loaded revolver when captured, but was prevented. Nearly $99,000 of the stolen money was found in his possession. He sailed for New-York, in the custody of his captors, by the *Etna* on the 2d.

SATTERTHWAIT'S Circular of the evening of the 2d says: We have to report a fair amount of business in American Securities for the past week. Five-twenties steadily declined for several days until they reached 67⅞, from which they have rallied to 68⅛. Erie was steady at 54. Illinois new extra dividends and bonus closed at 79½ ex al.

An alarming cattle disease was reported spreading rapidly in the vicinity of London. Serious ravages are noted. The government had taken action to check contagion, if possible.

The London *Times* advocates the recommendation of the Detroit Convention for the renewal of Canadian reciprocity, and ridicules the idea that Canada could be starved into submission.

The British Board of Trade returns exhibit a continued falling off, both of exports and imports.

Sir R. MCDONNELL, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, has accepted the governorship of Hong Kong.

The weather in England had become inclement. Much rain was falling.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, on the present position of the Schleswig-Holstein question, says France continues to hope that any arrangement that may be made will be in conformity with the national sentiments of the people of the Duchies.

ABD-EL-KADER had arrived in London.

The Bourse on the 2d was heavy and lower; Rentes 67.75c.

ITALY.

There are rumors of an early interview between the King of Italy and the Pope. A correspondent says it is generally believed such a personal interview will not take place before the evacuation of Rome by French troops.

SPAIN.

Thirty cases of cholera were reported at Valentia, Spain. Cholera had also appeared in camp at Gibraltar.

Two Spanish Bishops who protested against the recognition of Italy are threatened with trouble, their protests having been referred to the Council of State. The *Epocha* says the recognition of the Kingdom of Greece will follow that of Italy by Spain.

Legitimist bands had appeared in the mountains of Spain, their watchword being "Spain and Catholicity."

AUSTRIA.

Austria proposed arrangements for the settlement of the question of the Duchies. She will consent to the acquisition of Kiel, the acquisition of Rendsburg, and further territorial acquisition by Prussia, provided she receives a corresponding acquisition of territory on the Silesian frontier. Austria also approves conditionally of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg as the future Duke of Schleswig Holstein.

Sundry ministerial changes are announced in the Austrian Cabinet—Count BELEREDE becoming Minister of State and President of the Council.

All pending prosecutions against the Austrian press had been stopped and punishments remitted.

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 3.

All the Vienna papers concur in attributing the fall in public funds to-day to the rumor that the Emperor and Count MENSDORFF had left Ischell to-day for Vienna, and that the King of Prussia had left for Gastien. A banquet took place to-day to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Vienna University. The evening edition of the *Abend Post* announces among the honorary degrees conferred upon the occasion, that of Doctor of Philosophy on Mr. J. STEWART MILL.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal, when closing the Courts, promised a strict law for the final abolition of slavery in the Portuguese possessions.

The Queen of Portugal had been delivered of a son.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian fleet, after a nine hours' fight, destroyed four Paraguayan steamers and six gunboats, and killed and wounded 170 men, including the Admiral. The Brazilian loss was one steamer and 700 men. The Paraguayans captured Bora after five days' fighting.

RIO, Sunday, July 9.

COFFEE 7500@7600.

THE LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4—A. M.

The *News* and *Times* city articles, say the advance in bank rate was not anticipated in the Stock Exchange, and consequently caused another general decline in prices.

Last night bank returns show it had become necessary, and the extremely sudden and unfavorable turn in the weather, which will be likely to lead to grain importations, must have furnished an additional inducement.

It is also believed that further remittance of gold to Spain may remain to be made in connection with the recent loan of £1,000,000 granted that country, but London firms otherwise assert that there is no reason to anticipate any increase of pressure since it appears the current demand for money has been chiefly for internal circulation, the amount of notes now in the hands of the public being at least half a million in excess of the total usual at this season. The demand at the bank yesterday at the altered rate was moderate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is generally firm. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; holders are asking an advance, owing to recent heavy rains. Corn firm at 31s.@31s. 6d. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is irregular. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef, sales small. Pork steady. Bacon tending upward. Lard quiet and steady at 80s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

TALLOW, firm. ASHES, quiet and steady. SUGAR, quiet and steady. COFFEE, quiet. RICE, quiet and steady. RESIN, quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, steady. PETROLEUM, 2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

BREADSTUFFS are tending upward. SUGAR, quiet and steady. COFFEE, quiet. TEA, firm. RICE, firm. TALLOW, firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 3.

The Bank of England has raised its minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is flat. The weather is again brilliant. Wheat has declined 1d. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Bacon has an advancing tendency.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 4.

Consols closed at 89⅞@89⅞ for money. The weekly report of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £46,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 78½@79; Erie Railroad, 53½@54; United States Five-twenties, 68.

LATEST COMMERCIAL,

Via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 4.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 42,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 to exporters. Sales to-day (Friday) 6,000 bales. The market has been dull with a decline of ¼d. on American and ¼d.@½d. on other descriptions, and closed to-day dull and unchanged. Quotations are: Middling Orleans, 14¼d.; Middling Uplands and Texas, 14d.; stock in port 347,000 bales, including 31,500 bales of American.

Nothing of the Great Eastern.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Sunday, Aug. 13, 7:30 P.M.

There is no news from the *Great Eastern*.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

Troops in Texas—Restoration, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Cotton active; sales 2,000 bales; middling 40c.@41c. Sugar active. Freights unchanged.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving daily at Houston.

Major-Gen. MERRITT arrived at San Antonio on the 1st.

The San Antonio *Herald* is informed that there are 30,000 troops at Victoria, Green Lake, Jovora and Indianola, of which 5,000 are colored.

The robberies by negroes are becoming fearful in Texas.

Reports from all quarters indicate a cheerful disposition on the part of the people towards restoration.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 13.

Over 300 bales of cotton have arrived from New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Times* correspondent with MERRITT's cavalry expedition through Texas, writes that Texas is a wilderness.

Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by MERRITT's cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized.

Señor AMIJO, the Mexican General residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city, on the 20th of July, of $30,000 in gold coin and dust, by about twenty disguised men.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

Cotton very dull; sales 250 bales at 40c.@41c. Freights are active but unchanged.

It is said that there will not be 25,000 bales of cotton raised in Mississippi this year.

The election in Mississippi for a convention showed large conservative majorities.

The steamer *Guiding Star* has arrived from New York.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; parties apart; No. 1 Milwaukie held at $1 32, and $1 30 bid. CORN firm but quiet, held at 80c.@81c. for mixed. OATS easier; sales at 56½c.@57c. BARLEY—sales of Canada at $1 00. RYE 85c. MESS PORK $32 50. WHISKEY nominal at $2 16. CANAL FREIGHTS dull:—14½c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, and 8c. on Oats to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours:—Flour 4,874 bbls.: Wheat 42,442 bushels; Corn 28,000 bushels; Oats, 34,934 bushels, and for the week: Flour, 28,823 barrels; Wheat, 360,614 bushels; Corn, 679,848 bushels; Oats, 85,534 bushels; Barley, 364 bushels; Rye, 12,500 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS for the last 24 hours: Flour, 160 barrels; Wheat, 76,170 bushels; Corn, 130,030 bushels: Oats, 56,560 bushels; Rye, 15,740 bushels, and for the week: Flour, 3,160 barrels; Wheat, 417,980 bushels; Corn, 713,925 bushels; Oats, 179,380 bushels; Rye, 62,350 bushels. There is afloat on canal, destined for tide-water, including fourteen days' shipments from Buffalo, ending the 12th, and nine days' from Oswego, ending the 11th inst.: Flour, 12,787 barrels; Wheat, 895,595 bushels; Corn, 1,602,094 bushels; Oats, 335,540 bushels; Barley, 9,770 bushels; Rye, 62,350 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales 800 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Red Winter; $9 for White Winter, and $9 75@10 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and easier. Sales 5,000 bushels rejected Chicago Spring at $1 22½. CORN dull; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 82½c., and 7,500 bushels, ℔ sample, at 77c. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—41c.@42c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat and 8½c. on Corn to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS to-day—13,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 6,800 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 20,300 bushels Oats. SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—911 bbls. of Flour.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, August 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer but prices very irregular. WHISKEY.—Small sales at $2 19. MESS PORK.—Sales 990 bbls. at $30@$30 50.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

BACKING DOWN.

The Democratic caucus, intended to be held here on Wednesday, to pledge the support of the Democratic party to ANDY JOHNSON, is to be broken up. The concoctors of the meeting had got it up for purely selfish purposes, to help them grind some private axes at the White House. They have met with ill success in their schemes, and now wait to hold off their Democratic friends from an indorsement of the President's policy until a more propitious moment for their own profit.

THE BRUNSWICK NAVAL STATION.

The Government having, before the rebellion, purchased an island in the Harbor of Brunswick, Georgia, and appropriated by act of Congress, $200,000 for the erection thereon of a naval station, movements are being made here to have the appropriation immediately expended in the erection of the necessary wharves, docks, store-houses, &c.

TENNESSEE TAX COMMISSIONER.

EDWARD P. CONE has been appointed direct Tax Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, vice D. T. SMITH, resigned.

REDEMPTION.

The Treasury redeemed during the past week, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $7,982,860.

MUSTERING OUT SURGEONS.

The Medical Department is mustering out Surgeons of the Volunteer forces as rapidly as the interests of the service will admit; eleven were mustered out on Saturday.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been authorized during the last week:—West Branch, Williamsport, Penn., $100,000; Roger William, Providence, R.I., $499,950; National Union, Watertown, N. Y., $147,470; Orleans County, Albion, N. Y., $100,000; Schoharie Co., Schoharie, N. Y., $100,000; Cumberland, Portland, Me., $200,000; Paswag, Paswag, R. I., $60,000; First National, Stillwater, Wis., $50,000; National, Broome County, Binghampton, N. Y., $100,000; Union, Mount Joy, Penn., $100,000; National, Vandalia, Ill., $50,000; National, Marshall, Mich., $100,000; First National, Pawpaw, Mich., $50,000; Second National, Cumberland, Md., 100,000; City, Manchester, N. H., $150,000; Lynchburg, Lynchburg, Va., $100,000; North Berwick, Berwick, Me., $50,000; National Bank of Martinsburgh, Martinsburgh, West Va., $50,000. The total National Bank circulation issued during the week is $3,804,520; total circulation issued, $169,598,960; total capital authorized, $387,330,241.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 13.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad bonds, amounting to $1,258,000, mentioned in the last official statement of the public debt, were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, instead of to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The word "Union" was inserted in the statement by mistake, instead of "Central." This correction is made by authority.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

Thus far about 2,000 applications for pardon, under the proclamation of the President, have been favorably acted on by the Attorney-General, but not more than one-fourth have been sent out by the State Department to the interested parties. The remainder await the signatures of the President and Secretary SEWARD.

THE SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The delivery of the remaining Seven-Thirty bonds will be made by the 25th inst. The delay has been caused by the exhaustion of the blank forms of the smaller denominations, six or seven millions of which, in amount, have to be printed to meet the demand.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Many unauthorized statements have been made concerning the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the finances. These are mere matters of conjecture. The Secretary has no present intention of visiting New-York or any other city upon that business; nor does he contemplate any immediate change of policy, as the affairs of his department are progressing comfortably.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF FREEDOM.

The proportion of blacks who visit the executive mansion to see the President on business, is not more than one in five hundred as compared with the whites.

WANTS PARDON.

Among the latest arrivals of Southerners in quest of pardon is FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia. He was one of the fiercest Secessionists, but now claims some merit for belonging to the reactionary party against JEFFERSON DAVIS. MCMULLEN was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was afterwards in the rebel Congress.

SOUTHERN POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is gradually extending the postal service southward from Richmond, having just concluded contracts for the conveyance of the mails from that city to Petersburgh, and from Petersburgh to Weldon, N. C., twice a day. The entire distance is ninety miles.

TRIAL FOR FRAUD.

The trial of Capt. JAMES MOONEY, of the 19th United States Infantry, charged before the Burnham Court-martial with frauds in recruiting, was concluded yesterday, after lasting three weeks. Major BURNHAM and JOHN A. WILLIS delivered the final arguments.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Last Day of the Season—Hurdle Race—A Four-Mile Dash—The Handicap Purse—Entries, Betting, Time, &c.

From Our Special Reporter.

SUMMARY—LAST DAY.

SATURDAY, August 12.—First race—hurdle race—purse $500; dash of two miles, over hurdles, three feet six inches high—four in each mile.

DENNIS REIDY's b. h. Zigzag, 5 y. o. by Ruric, dam by Zenith.

A. SMITH's ch. m. Nannie Craddock, 7 y. o. by Vandall.

Betting $700 to $300 on *Zigzag*.

In a capital start, *Nannie* took the lead, and the first flight of hurdles *Zigzag* waiting on her at the turn, *Nannie* was a length in advance, increasing her lead to two at the one-fourth pole, and over the second flight of hurdles and down the back, there being no alterations in passing the half mile; at the third flight of hurdles *Nannie* led six lengths, *Zigzag* apparently being out of the race; making the lower turn, however, he began to close on the mare, and at the fourth flight of hurdles he was close on her wake, following her past the stand, and over the fifth flight of hurdles in the second mile at the quarter pole *Nannie's* lead was reduced to half a length, in which order they took the sixth flight; but at the half mile *Zigzag* went up, challenged the mare and took the lead over the seventh flight of hurdles; a fine struggle now ensued, round the lower turn, and up the home stretch to the eighth and last flight of hurdles, which the pair took in close company. *Zigzag* was now let out; in vain *Nannie's* rider plied "cord and steel," for *Zigzag* came home the easiest of winners by a length and a-half.

TIME.

First mile, 2:16; second mile, 2:00½; total, 4:16½.

SAME DAY.

Purse $1,000 for all ages—dash of four miles.

Jno. Hunter's b. h. Kentucky, 4 y. o. by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe.

Gilpatrick walked over.

Purse $500, for two year olds—one mile—winner of the Saratoga stakes, five pounds extra.

P. C. Push's b. f. Satinstone, by imp. Lapidist, dam Rhoda by imp. Glencoe.......... 1
Jno. Hunter's ch. f. Fadette, by imp. Balrownie, dam imp. Comfort by Irish Birdcatcher.......... 2
Jno. Hunter's ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.......... 3

BETTING.

500 to 100 on HUNTER's two; and at the start 100 to 10. *Tom Woolfolk* had the inside place, *Fadette* second, and *Satinstone* outside. In a good start HUNTER's two got off together, *Woolfolk* with the advantage to the turn, nearing the quarter passed *Woolfolk*, *Satinstone* taking a strong lead continued it all the way round to the lower turn, where *Woolfolk* was ten lengths behind; coming up the home stretch, *Satinstone* cut up ugly and swerved, but being pulled straight, came home an easy winner by two lengths—*Woolfolk* a very bad third.

TIME—Quarter, 00:26; half mile, 00:51; mile, 1:49.

SAME DAY.

Handicap purse, $400; mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. Robinson's ch. g. Throgsneck, aged, by Cracker, dam Sally Ward, 112 lbs..Dr.
Dennis Reidy's gr. h. Thunder, 6 y. o., by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgford, 110 lbs.......... 4 4 4 3 1 1 1
P. C. Bush's ch. f. Luileme, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire, 93 lbs.. 3 2 1 0 2 2 2
J. Pincus' b. h. Climax, 6 y. o., by imp. Balrownie, dam Jewel.......... 1 1 2 dis.
R. Underwood's b. c. 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Gloriana, by Eclipse, 94 lbs..Dis.
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Madostone, 5 y. o. by imp. Stoneplover, dam Madeline, by Boston, 93 lbs.......... 2 3 3 0 3 3
J. C. Kelly's b. m. Monsoon, 5 y. o., by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe, 94 lbs.......... 5 dis.

TIME.

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:26½; half, 0:52; mile, 1:46½.
SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half, 0:52½; mile, 1:46½.
THIRD HEAT—Quarter, 0:26¾; half, 0:52; mile, 1:47¾.
FOURTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:27½; half, 0:53; mile, 1:49½.
FIFTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:27; half, 0:54; mile, 1:51½.
SIXTH HEAT—Quarter, 0:28; half, 0:55; mile, 1:52½.
SEVENTH HEAT—Quarter. 0:27¾; half, 0:54; mile, 1:53.

FIRST HEAT—In the pool betting *Luileme* had slightly the call of *Monsoon*, these two being the leading favorites—the first bringing 165 to the 160 of the second—whilst *Thunder* brought 80, *Climax* 65, *Madostone* 55, and UNDERWOOD's colt 40. In a good start *Thunder* showed in front to the quarter-pole, with *Monsoon* as his second; down the back *Climax* came out and made strong play, and at the half-mile led a length, maintaining it throughout, and winning easily by two lengths; *Madostone*, who had got through her horses, followed by *Luileme*, finishing second and third; *Thunder* fourth; *Monsoon* fifth; and UNDERWOOD's colt distanced.

SECOND HEAT—In the pool betting *Climax* now became second favorite, fetching 225 to the 260 of *Monsoon*, whilst *Thunder* brought 165, *Luileme* 145, and *Madostone* 65. *Monsoon*, with the first send off, led to the quarter-pole, where *Luileme* closed with her, and passing, made all the running to the lower turn, where *Climax*, who had laid close up, challenged, and a most exciting struggle up the home stretch ensued, *Climax* winning on the post by a short head, a large majority believing that the judges would decide it a dead heat.

THIRD HEAT.—In the pools the betting was changed—*Luileme* selling for 195 to the 130 of *Climax*, the 125 of *Monsoon*, the 100 of *Thunder* and the 30 of *Madostone*. *Monsoon* was first off, with *Climax* as her second, *Thunder* third, and *Luileme* fourth. Down the back *Luileme* passed *Climax*, and the race was entirely between these two in the final struggle up the home stretch, *Luileme* winning cleverly by a length—*Madostone* an excellent third.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Luileme* now became first favorite in the pool betting, *Thunder* second, *Climax* third and *Madostone* fourth. *Luileme* led at the turn, *Madostone* second, *Climax* third, *Thunder* being off fourth. At the quarter pole *Climax* gave out and was five lengths in the rear of the others—*Luileme* and *Madostone* going on with the running and trailing off the rest. At the three-fourths these two were side by side, and in a fine race up, amid immense applause, they made a dead heat.

FIFTH HEAT—They were all together to the turn. At the quarter pole *Thunder* took the lead, closely followed by *Luileme*. Down the back, *Thunder* led three lengths, and the same at the half mile. *Thunder* increased his lead at the three-quarters, and continuing it to the end, came home the easiest of winners by five or six lengths, *Luileme* second and *Madostone* third. In the pool betting these three were nearly equal favorites prior to the heat.

SIXTH HEAT—Betting 100 to 20 on *Thunder*, who led round the turn, *Luileme* second, and *Madostone* third. At the quarter pole *Thunder* was a length ahead, and continued down the back, past the half mile, round the lower turn and up the home stretch, winning easily by three lengths—about the same between second and third.

SEVENTH HEAT—100 to 5 on *Thunder*, who made all the running and won easily by three lengths.

SARATOGA.

The Crowd Lessening—The Races—A Ball—Costly Apparel—A Bit of History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

Saratoga has taken a slight emetic, and yet is full. The racing week closed last night, and a large proportion of the people who came to assist on the turf have taken their departure. A few with more money than they brought here—a large majority with less. I asked a genial landlord who he thought had made the most money on the races. His answer was prompt and sensible: "The hotel proprietors." They hold the pools—the great eddy in the current of affairs, where a vast quantity of greenbacks sink. Well, some of them deserve it; they have made almost superhuman exertions to accommodate three where there was really only room for one, with a considerable degree of success. In doing this bundling and doubling-up had to be resorted to; every conceivable kind of bed has been pressed into the service, and in every vacant nook was located a cot for transient visitors. The towns people have been crowded out of their houses, and tempted by the love of gain to seek quarters in the country. In a word, the people of this pleasant village are submerged—"overwhelmed," as LEE expresses it, by the surplusage of visitors. But hereafter it will be more comfortable for those who remain the balance of the season, and others who desire to make a flying visit. By the middle of the week the temporary surplus population will all be gone; fourteen car loads started for New-York at the 2½ P. M. train yesterday; as large a number left for home last evening and in the early train this morning, so that we begin to have elbow room again.

The races yesterday were the most exciting yet had; the horses generally being better matched than heretofore. It is alleged, and I believe with truth, that sporting men, and men who have all the facilities for obtaining advantageous points, have lost the most money; small and occasional betters won it, because they snapped up all bets offered at large odds. On the last race, it is believed, the losers attempted to get even, but after the first two heats, the betting was not very lively. The races, as such, have been a grand success, more so than elsewhere or here any previous year; good order has prevailed throughout; a majority of the horses entered were upon the track; no bad temper was manifested; ladies and gentlemen of the highest social standing were present each day and gave tone to the proceedings. Pecuniarily the races have been a success this season; the more satisfactory because, as is well known, the nett proceeds will be used to ornament the grounds about the course.

Another successful ball was given on Friday evening by the Messrs. LELAND in their large dining-hall; the room was full of dancers all the evening, and everything passed off satisfactorily. There were more rich and elegant toilets displayed than at any previous ball the present season—a greater display of diamonds and other precious stones, costly shawls and dresses. One lady wore a shawl that cost $4,000; another worth $3,000 graced the shoulders of a lady, and there were half a dozen or more costing as much as would furnish an ordinary lady's wardrobe for one whole year.

THE FLOOR MANAGERS

of this ball were;—C. W. McCune, Hon. D. M. Chauncey, W. S. Wyckoff, Major Geo. W. Cooney, Major S. H. Russell, W. W. L. Oliver, Wm. F. Moller, Jr., Gen. S. H. Thompson, Hon. J. Trumbull Smith, H. A. Foster, I. L. Davis, A. Mann Low, George F. Hurlburt, John E. Bylasnt.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Major-Gen. Frank P. Blair, Major-Gen. B. F. Butler, Major-Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Major-Gen. J. A. Rawlings, Col. Pride, Col. Peter Saxe, Mayor Fargo of Buffalo, Hon. George Dennison, Hon. Freeman Clark, Hon. John J. Cisco, Daniel Drew, W. H. Chapman, B. F. Babbitt, George Gilman, Sinclair Tousey, Hon. John M. Botts, Evan Morris, Prof. H. G. Eastman, H. R. Coggeshall, Simeon Leland, Brig.-Gen. Littlefield.

A fancy dress ball will be given on Friday night next, at the same place.

Not the least interesting bit of history is in connection with a man, young, good-looking and wealthy, well known at all the fashionable resorts throughout the world, and who is now here. Ten thousand years ago or less, a merchant in New York sent a clerk to the then village of Chicago, to collect a debt of $8,000 from a creditor, with instructions never to return without the money. The clerk finding the case a doubtful one, accepted as payment $3,000 in money and a piece of land now in the heart of Chicago, then valued at $5,000. The merchant was so indignant at receiving almost worthless land in payment for his merchandise that he discharged the clerk and cancelled the book account with the $3,000, placing no value whatever upon the land, the title of which he had received. Years rolled on, Chicago from a small puebla had swollen to the proportions of a city, and the neglected lots were worth millions. A few years ago the merchant died. In his will he left the disgraced clerk $5,000 (it should have been $50,000,) and the young heir to-day is living a life of ease and elegance on money acquired by his father, as I have stated.

E. A. P.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Loyal White Citizens of South Carolina Dissatisfied with Gov. Perry—Preparations for the Autumn Reconstruction—The Cotton Crop—Present of a House to Gen. Saxton by the Citizens of Beaufort—Thirty Thousand Dollars Rent of Houses in Charleston—Twenty Citizens Impressed into the Service of the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

There are probably more loyal white citizens in this village than in all South Carolina besides; and in the coming contest of reconstruction, they intend to take a prominent position, and make a good fight.

The address of Gov. PERRY, at Greenville, has created a great deal of dissatisfaction here, and the people have at once decided that he is not the right sort of man for the place he fills; and they consider that, because he did not know he was appointed to that position, he was at liberty to speak of the humiliation and disgrace that has come upon the State, in the manner in which he did.

This district has, with a single exception, a greater proportion of colored population than any other district in the State, being in the ratio of one white to five colored. Since the last census, however, there has been a large importation of genuine Yankees, who, in process of time, will bring about a political, social, educational, religious and agricultural revolution. In this great work all that is desired is that none shall molest us, but that we shall be allowed to work out our own salvation. We are determined to insist, through the delegates we shall send to the ensuing State Convention, upon the political equality of all classes of men, and that all intelligent and loyal citizens, irrespective of color or race, shall possess the right of suffrage. If we who live among an overwhelming majority of negroes are willing to enter the political arena side by side with them, no one can complain.

The Southern politicians have accepted the doom of slavery with remarkable cheerfulness, because by the removal of that system the balance of power has again been given them. The representable population has been increased nearly two millions, and this increased political power remains with the same oligarchy that held sway before the rebellion. Thus, we who reside in this home of secession see our safety in giving to the colored man the means to protect himself and us.

The question whether the negroes, now that they are free, will work or not, under the stimulus of the almighty dollar instead of the lash, has been settled here. The land assigned or leased to them has been faithfully tilled, and there are prospects of a larger crop of Sea Island cotton than has been obtained for five years. As the cereal crop has begun to ripen, the present necessity of issuing rations for their support has ceased, and after this month they will receive no more help from the government, except in cases of extreme youth or old age.

The arrangements made by Gen. SAXTON have been eminently successful, and the colored population reverence him with the respect and love due to a father. He has none the less the kind regard of the white citizens of Beaufort, who, at a recent tax sale of houses, bought and presented him with one of the finest residences in the place. As he refused to accept it, the fee simple was conveyed to his accomplished wife. He has just returned from Washington, having gone there to have his duties and powers more defined. Too long has he been snubbed and maligned by the different military commanders in this department, who have achieved nothing but a series of military pic-nics.

The work of the Freedmen's Bureau is being rapidly extended and carried to a successful basis. Already the rents of abandoned homes in Charleston amount to thirty thousand dollars per annum, which is appropriated, together with the income derived from abandoned plantations, to the support of this bureau; and Gen. SAXTON intends to make it, as soon as possible, self-sustaining.

Under the order issued in April, to discharge all men from hospitals, if able to go to their homes without injury, twenty men of the Thirty-second Regiment United States Colored Troops, were discharged, June 14, and their papers were given them. After embarking, via Hilton Head, for their homes in New-York, they were ordered ashore, and, under pretence of incorrect final statements, their papers were obtained, and they remanded to duty with their regiment. Since that time their papers have been destroyed, and they are detained to do duty as soldiers. Having been regularly discharged, under existing orders, and not having been re-mustered, twenty citizens are impressed into the service of the United States. The explanation of this impressment, as given by Gen. GILMORE, Adjutant-General, is that the order referred to did not authorize the discharge of colored soldiers, having been modified by a supplementary order, sent at a later date by telegraph, and because the men *had not been paid* they were still in the service. But as the men had been discharged by Order No. 77, which said nothing about color, and before the arrival of the explanatory order, the men were clearly rightfully discharged. On the record of the hospital these men stand as discharged, but on the regimental rolls they were entered as returned to duty. Another reason has been assigned, that the commanding officer, Col. BAIRD, desired to keep the size of his regiment above the minumum number to prevent consolidation. At any rate, since that time a Lieutenant-Colonel and recent Lieutenant have been mustered in as officers of that regiment, which could not have been done had the men been allowed to go home. Attention is called to this outrage on the rights of American citizens.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Soldiers Going Home—John Mitchel's Son Endeavors to Visit his Father.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *W. Whilden* arrived from Richmond to-day, bound to Baltimore, with the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment in command of Col. S. R. CLARK. They are to be mustered out of service.

The steamer *J. S. Green*, from Richmond, for Baltimore, with troops on board.

JAMES MITCHEL, son of JOHN MITCHEL, arrived from Richmond last evening and sought an interview with his father, which was refused him by Gen. MILES, Commandant of the post. MITCHEL returned to Richmond this morning.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville as Thirsty—Changes of a Few Months—Hospitals—Churches—Hotels—Qurtermasters—Business Tenements—House Rents—Fugitives Returned—John Bell—Doctors and Clerics—Ecclesiastical—Champ Ferguson—Colored Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1865.

I was much surprised on reaching Nashville the other day, to find the city and surroundings panting, not from the effect of severe heat merely, but of actual drouth. Kentucky, and the region north of the Ohio, had been visited with frequent and gushing rains, during all the season, amounting in some instances to floods, but here no rain had fallen since the 19th of July. Showers had shed their favors freely on every side of the city, and crops were smiling under their influence, but they seemed morosely to have turned their backs upon Nashville and the district for a few miles adjacent. Yesterday a tantalizing shower fell, just enough to lay the dust without giving sensible relief. The exemption is particularly awkward for a town filth-burdened as this is, and which needs, more than any place I know, frequent and thorough purifications to make life at all endurable.

The evidence that the war is over is clearly apparent on every side. The throngs of soldiers that blocked up the streets, at nearly every hour of the day, have mostly vanished from the scene. The long line of boys in blue, which the groaning cars from Louisville disembogued each evening at the depot, no longer attract the gaze of the curious. Those seen in the street are now tramping the other way, that is, homeward. The Paymaster's office is thronged still, as it has been for several months; and the crowd of discharged soldiers waiting there, soon as their dues are settled, will be hurrying northward. From twelve to fifteen millions have been disbursed to these worthy expectants since the 1st of June. A similar amount has passed at Louisville from the hands of the Paymasters into the pockets of the men that till lately formed SHERMAN's army. A very lively and heavy business, this paying off the army, has proved to be in every department.

The hospitals are all closed, with the exception of the colored hospital and the Cumberland, which may contain a matter of eight hundred or one thousand men, and these *in transitu*. Many of these, which as I have remarked at other times, were the largest and finest buildings in the city, are in course of fitting up, to be devoted again to the uses for which they were originally designed. Two or three public school buildings, honored for three years or more as the sanctuary of our sick and wounded soldiers, will be opened in the Fall for the reception of those who need to have their young ideas taught to shoot. The churches, occupied as hospitals in the exigency of the hour, are now opened for the Sabbath day services, as in the happier times before the war. The Baptist, First Presbyterian, Campbellite and Methodist, are already in condition to invite their wonted worshipers. How the invitation is heeded and by whom, I shall notice presently.

Many of the prominent buildings where government officers were planted and busy throngs were seen a year ago, hurrying to and fro, have reverted to other and more pacific uses. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions' store-rooms, are wound up, as such, and where our brave soldiers were wont to congregate, to share the beneficence of these noble charities, the hum and bustle of ordinary traffic will presently be heard. The huge Maxwell Building, reared for a hotel, but used during the rebellion as barracks, and sometimes as a temporary receptacle for rebel prisoners, is deserted by its living masses in blue and gray, looking dreary and desolate enough. It is hoped, that it may ere long be finished after its original design, and furnished forth as a first-class hotel, long a crying want in this community. It will require $100,000 to do the work at least, and this sum is not easily realized, at the present time here, even by those most affluent before the war. JOHN OVERTON, reported the wealthiest man in Tennessee five years ago, after joining his fortunes to the rebellion, and, of course, swamping them by the transaction, is back, and has taken the oath. But his means have not returned with his returning loyalty, and the big hotel in which he had inverted largely, and which he could easily have finished single-handed, if he were now as in times past, will be apt to reap little benefit from his tardy repentance. Two or three of the old hotels have changed hands, and from being the dingiest, dirtiest guest-tortures in all rebeldom, at four dollars and upwards a day, promise, by dint of painting, refurnishing, and furbishing up generally, to hold out rare attractions for this locality, to the traveler in search of entertainment.

The various Quartermasters who for years have crowded Nashville with men and animals, eating from the public crib, and with wooden whitewashed structures, all fashioned from the same elegant model, have shrunk both in numbers and importance, Several of these gentry still linger, the vigilant guardians of the debris remaining as the monument of the enterprise and patriotic zeal of their predecessors. The huge Taylor Depot, the scene of the recent great fire, still stands in half-consumed majesty, proclaiming what the government *can* do, through its Quartermasters, in the way of hoarding supplies, when it fairly puts forth its strength; proclaiming, too, what fire can do to pull down what man builds up. The five millions loss by this fire, as the dispatch *would* have it at first, is whittled down by the sober process of applying facts to hasty estimates, till it may scarcely go beyond a million as the sum swallowed up by the fire. Tons and tons of iron, bar and hoop iron, spikes, braces, nails, horseshoes, stoves, &c., reclaimed from the ruins in a not much damaged condition, lie there, proclaiming that the flames had found a foe that their fury could not conquer. The heterogeneous mass of buildings reared by government, overspreading all the town, will, no doubt, when no longer needed, as is the case with many of them now, be brought to the hammer, affording a rare chance for such as need timber for building and other purposes. The sale will, of course, be positive, title undisputed, and prices very greatly reduced from original cost.

Signs of reawakening from the long war paralysis are perceptible, but not very strongly marked as yet. Stores, shops and other business tenements are being remodeled, touched up and made fitter to attract and accommodate customers. Some new buildings have been erected. The avenues and streets have been covered far and wide with the limestone of the region, broken up. This, when packed down and made fine by constant trampling, makes a very firm and substantial road. The large influx of former residents and others since the war closed has made houses very scarce and high. A friend, who moved recently into a two-story house with basement, on Vine-street, a very good locality, pays $1,200 rent for it, and found it hard to get at that. This beats New-York far, and is but a fair sample of the prices of houses to rent here. A large number of houses at reasonable rents, is a prime necessity, but there is no present preparation for building them. War has exhausted the people, and capital is scarce. A charter for a street railroad—the first known here—has been obtained, and the work of building the road, which is to traverse the city from North to South, is now in progress. This will tempt people to live on the outskirts, where rents are cheaper, and must, in various ways, prove a signally useful enterprise.

The failure of the rebellion with the closing of military operations, has been the signal for the return here of a very large number of persons who ran away from Nashville as the Union armies approached it. JOHN BELL has returned from his long and inglorious sojourn in Georgia. His health is infirm and spirits anything but buoyant. He was never in favor

of the *principle* of secession, and if his practice seemed to belie his faith, in suffering the secession current to sweep him away from his Union moorings, a weak and irresolute will to resist the furious pressure, is the most mitigating plea that can be urged in his favor. He is spoken of in excellent terms as a citizen and man, and no doubt enjoyed personally the high regard of all classes of citizens. Many other civilians, merchants, professional men, and persons from various walks in life, have come flocking into the city, to look after their property and settle down in their well-loved home as it used to be. Among the fugitive doctors are Dr. WATSON and Dr. PAUL T. EVE—men of high local reputation, of ripe experience in their profession—Professors both, and for a long time previous to running away, in the Nashville Medical College. This institution, famous throughout the South, and keeping up its organization and regular course of lectures, during all the war, the majority of its faculty remaining here, will open in October with its full compliment of teachers. Dr. EVE returns rampantly Union, rather more ardently in love with the Stars and Stripes, to judge from his new-born enthusiasm, than those simple, staunch, undemonstrative Union people here, whom no rebel enticements could swerve from the path of right. Dr. WATSON, by penetrating deeply into the South in his wanderings, has seen so much of the abominations of the slave system, never suspected by him, it seems, before this actual autopsy, that he comes back, so he declares, a thorough-faced Abolitionist. His absence from home has made his eye-sight clearer and done him decided good.

Of the clerico these have returned: Rev. Drs. MACFERREN, MCPIER, SOMERS, HUESTON, and several others. These gentry were the leading spirits in the Methodist Publishing House, while that house was in its glory. They fulminated terribly against the North and fomented the strife between the sections, out of which rebellion sprang. They shouted and sang pæans over the separation of the Churches, North and South; a separation which CALHOUN gloried in, and used all his potent influence to encourage. The arch nullifier, it is known, was in direct correspondence with the Methodist leaders in this wretched movement, and they received from him constant counsel, aid and comfort. These men come back now, ask and receive pardon; subdued indeed, but unrepentant it is feared and believed. When Dr. MACFERREN called on Parson BROWNLOW, with whom he was formerly intimate, as a minister of the same church, the Governor received him with, "Well, MAC, back again I see; you make full proof of the truth, 'While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.'"

No man understands better than Gov. BROWNLOW what the influence of these men has been, as representatives of their church, in bringing about the uplifting of the rebel flag. No man understands better what value is to be attached to their present protestations. They will not coalesce or cordially fraternize with their brethren North, at least not for long years yet. They will not attend on the ministrations of a Northern preacher. The McKendree Chapel is ministered to by Rev. A. A. GEE, sent there by Bishop CLARK. An audience of from 60 to 100 people may be found there on the Sabbath, and these mainly sojourners from the North—not an original Secessionist present. Should one of their own preachers supply the pulpit, the large building would be at once filled. I heard Bishop KAVANAGH, of Kentucky, last Sunday morning, in a Methodist church held and occupied for three years as a post chapel for the benefit of our soldiers. The building was two-thirds filled with a class of hearers, male and female, that no Union preacher ever succeeded in attracting from their homes. It is the same with the First Presbyterian Church here, used for several years as a hospital. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North sent hither a young man of promise and ability to minister to this church in their present disorganized condition and aid them in reconstructing. The people here turned the cold shoulder upon him, and treated him and his mission so contumeliously that he was fain to beat an early retreat from a clime so inhospitable. The large lecture-room of the church is now open for worship, and a preacher, once chaplain to a regiment of Texan Rangers, preaches statedly, with hardly room enough for the people who throng to hear him. I mention these things as evidencing the animus of the religious community here. I strongly doubt the immediate success of those excellent Northern propagandist societies which are preparing to send missionaries into the Southern country. I regard the state of feeling here as an index of what it is elsewhere. The people are loyal nominally and through constraint. But when it comes to a question of Church and conscience, they show that they have very strong convictions, or very inveterate prejudices, and that they very decidedly prefer as spiritual guides those who have had no sympathy with the Union success and have had no hand in accomplishing it. Coercion of the conscience is far more difficult than physical coercion. And as the result of some careful observation, both here and in Kentucky, I am firmly convinced that the true course to be pursued at present, ecclesiastically, is for the government not to interfere in church matters, beyond demanding absolute loyalty of all preachers, and then leaving the people free to choose the men whom they prefer to minister to them. It is easy to plant a Northern man in a Southern church, but to secure an attendance, with the confidence and affection in the minister, to prompt and continue it, is a more difficult work. And without these conditions no ministry can be successful.

Bishop SOULE, who resides a few miles out of the city, and is now far advanced in years, with no special reputation for loyalty, has called a meeting of the Tennessee Conference for the 4th of October. The course that the Southern Methodists purpose to pursue will then probably be decided on. At present, from what I can learn, they scout the idea of fraternization with the Northern Church, and wish to keep up a separate organization, abandoning the style and title of Methodist Church *South*, and adopting that of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. This will be sufficiently catholic, to say the least. It remains to be seen whether their idea is practicable.

The trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, one of the most atrocious guerrillas that ever scourged a State, is now in progress before a military commission here, this being the twenty-second day since it began. Each day reveals new enormities that this monster has perpetrated on the helpless and unoffending. The blood of scores of victims cries out for his life from the gronnd. He will, doubtless, speedily pay the penalty his terrific crimes demand.

A convention of colored people from all parts of the State, commenced its sessions yesterday. Its object is to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of suffrage, and to ask for an enactment granting them the privilege. The large church near the Chattanooga Depot, has been packed with the gathering crowds—men and women of all ages, and of every color, from unmitigated ebony to complexions so light as to be undistinguishable from many specimens of the higher race. The assembly, as I looked in upon it, was orderly, grave and self-respecting. Nearly all were respectably dressed, many countenances were striking and intelligent. Taking the whole together, the meeting appeared as well as ordinary white mass meetings do, and far better than some I have seen. Voting in Tennessee by the blacks will be no new thing. Till 1835, when it was forbidden, free blacks with a certain property qualification enjoyed the suffrage. JOHN BELL owed two of his elections to Congress to their support. The Legislature *may* restore what was formerly taken away, and permit certain qualified classes of her colored population to vote. It will be certain not to go beyond this, and even this will mark an advance in ideas that four years ago would have been scouted as impossible. C. V. S.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ORDER BY GEN. KILPATRICK.

LEXINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—It having come to the knowledge of the Major-General Commanding this District, that citizens have purchased serviceable horses, mules, saddles and other government property from soldiers and other irresponsible parties, it is therefore ordered:

1. That officers in command at Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Morgantown, and other posts in the Sub-Districts of Greensboro and Morgantown, proceed at once to collect all property now in the hands of citizens, not properly obtained, and turn the same over to the chief of the respective departments, to whom such property belongs.

2. In cases where animals have been loaned or given to worthy citizens, by proper authority, they will not be taken, but papers left with the citizens securing them in the same.

3. In all cases where there is good evidence that citizens have purchased from soldiers, or some unauthorized persons, property belonging to the government, the name will be forwarded to these headquarters, with full statement in each case.

3. Animals collected as above directed may be used or given to worthy citizens by officers commanding sub-districts or posts; but receipts and description of animals must be taken in each case. Such animals to be returned, if called for by proper authority.

5. Authorized Quartermasters, at public sale alone, can dispose of public property, and give legal bills of sale for the same; this fact all citizens should remember, and abstain in future from purchasing or receiving from other parties public property of any description.

Sure and swift punishment will follow any future criminal cases that may be discovered.

6. All citizens having in their possession government property, obtained properly or otherwise, and for which they have no written authority, will, in order to avoid trouble themselves, report the fact to the commanding officer of the nearest post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK.
L. G. ESTES,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjt.-Gen.
Aug. 7, 1865.

VIRGINIA.

Letter from B. Johnson Barbour, Esq.

BARBOURSVILLE, Aug. 5, 1865.

James A. Scott, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, inviting me to declare myself a candidate for Congress in this district, has been received, and furnishes another assurance of your friendship and kind consideration. I noticed the paragraph in the *Republic*, to which you refer, (but which was published without my knowledge or sanction,) and I have received many similar invitations from other friends.

I am very grateful for these manifestations of public confidence; but, after mature deliberation, I have come to the fixed determination not to be a candidate. The state of my health would prevent me from rendering efficient service, and there are other reasons (with which I will not trouble you) equally controlling.

I deem it proper to say that this resolution springs in no wise from despondency. On the contrary, I am full of exultant hope for my country. After an agony of contending emotions, a terrible tension of mind and nerve, protracted through four years, it is natural to expect the languor and prostration of reaction. But it is unreasonable—nay, it is unmanly—to yield too long to this lethargy, or only to rouse ourselves from it to indulge in querulous and captious complaints. We should bear in mind how thorough, complete and emphatic has been the decision of our great controversy. It had a continent for its theatre, millions for its actors, and extended over a period of time long enough to develop all our resources and powers. Now, that the question is finally and irrevocably decided, it is worse than idle to expect that high-wrought feelings and the pride of triumph can at once be hushed into equanimity. Let us consider the matter with all the calmness we can summon, and we shall be convinced that whatever of trial or trouble surround us now, is but the inevitable consequence of the tremendous struggle through which we have passed, and to expect any other result would be illogical and absurd. The failure to rend the oak has brought the penalty of the rebound, and though we imitated the folly, yet, if we are wise, we may still escape the fate of Milo. Let us be patient and hopeful. Is it not something that war and desolation vex the land no more?—that the earth trembles no longer under the tramp of infinite cavalcades and the shock of innumerable armies? Is it notning that the daily hecatombs of gallant men, the anguish of women and children, and all the nameless horrors of war, have ceased? And is it not a reasonable hope that our country, delivered of its phrensy, will soon be seen "clothed and in her right mind," animated by an exquisite sensibility and a thrilling unity, and radiant with imperishable glory and happiness? When a mighty war, which threatened to be of indefinite duration, is miraculously closed, are we not lacking in faith to doubt that, in due time, all lesser evils will be remedied or removed? Is it right to repine over lost hopes, when the future spreads fresher and grander ones before us? Even our natural grief for the gallant dead should be softened by the thought that in their fall they have verified the spirit of the Roman fable and have closed the gulf which yawned between the North and South.

Moderation and prudence should, more than ever, be the cardinal principles of every patriot. By these alone can we restore a happy equilibrium and regain that unsuspecting confidence which a great man has said is the true centre of gravity in the moral world, and which, better than legislation or armed power, can remove all difficulties and reconcile all contradictions. Surely the North will remember that power is measured by resistance, and will not consent to degrade the quality or diminish the extent of their triumph by attempting to humiliate their adversaries. I will not allow myself to doubt that they will demonstrate that magnanimity is the true definition of greatness, and that the noblest revenge is the best. Apart from these higher motives, experience proves that the commercial world is a unit, and that one part cannot prosper whilst the other is perishing from atrophy. All history declares that the tribute wrung from subjugated provinces is "sternly limited and terribly precarious," whilst the revenues of free and happy States are bounteous and perennial.

The part of the South in the great work of pacification is equally plain. I believe, sincerely, that an overwhelming majority of our people have accepted the new order of things fully and in good faith, and it is gross injustice to charge them with any disposition to impede or defy the national authority. But they should strive more and more to construe aright the moral of our great struggle. They should remove every pretext for misconception, by selecting for office only such men, as, beyond all doubt and cavil, are true and loyal to the Union, and in their general conduct they should recognize the two great facts which the war has established—Life to the Nation, and Death to Slavery. It is our duty to deal kindly and gently with a race suddenly emancipated, even though in the first flush of freedom they should violate our traditional ideas of subordination and discipline. By calmness and patience we shall do much toward repressing that spirit of agitation which, through folly or crime, would make freedom a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. His future condition is the only difficult problem left unsettled by the war, and for the present he should be regarded as the ward of the nation. If, after fair and full trial, his residence in our midst should be found incompatible with his welfare or our own, it will become the duty of the nation to provide a congenial home for him, as has been wisely and humanely suggested by President JOHNSON.

If, happily, we can remove or avoid the difficulties and dangers growing out of this peculiar subject, I see no reason to prevent us from becoming a happy and united people, for then the sections will have been obliterated, and

—— "those opposed eyes,
Which, like the meteors of a troubled sky,
(All of one nature, of one substance bred,)
Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall then in mutual, well-beseeming ranks
MARCH ALL ONE WAY."

Be kind enough to have this letter published as a general answer to my friends, who have addressed me on the subject, and believe me, Very truly, yours,

B. J. BARBOUR.

GRANT'S SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN CANADA.

He Smokes a Cigar with Admiral Hope—What the Canadians Say and Think of Him.

A correspondent, writing on board the steamer which conveyed Gen. GRANT from Quebec to Montreal, is responsible for the following incidents:

"When tourists at Quebec learned that Gen. GRANT was to go up the river by boat there was a rush for tickets. Every state-room and berth was speedily engaged. There is a crowd on board, and the steward is transforming the saloon tables into bedsteads. The passengers have improved the occasion to stare *ad libitum* at the Lieutenant-General. Many have been introduced; many have introduced themselves. His uniform courtesy to all is the theme of remark. His departure from Quebec was marked by the same enthusiasm which greeted him on his arrival. The wharf was packed with people, who cheered vociferously.

Among those who called upon him was Sir JAMES HOPE, Admiral, commanding her Majesty's navy in America. He drove up to the hotel this afternoon with three of the officers of his fleet in full dress. A second carriage contained his valet and boxes, enough to freight one of ADAMS & CO.'s express wagons. The contrast between the two men was very great. The Admiral is taller than Gen. GRANT and older by fifteen or twenty years, with iron-gray hair, white whiskers trimly brushed, a gray eye, florid face, quick and vigorous in his actions, and a good-natured countenance. Gen. GRANT is so well-known that I need not give a description of his personal appearance.

Sir JAMES found a plain man in plain clothes. The Admiral and his officers were gorgeous in gold lace, bright buttons, crimson sashes, chapeaus, nodding plumes, epaulets and stars. After the call, the Admiral sat down with Gen. GRANT and enjoyed a cigar. He gave free expression to his admiration of Gen. GRANT. He said that he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. The Admiral laid aside his coat, chapeau and plumes, and appeared in naval undress—of white pants, blue coat and plain cap.

As stated in a previous letter, I am here not to speak of Gen. GRANT'S movements, but simply to hear what the people will say of him. It is interesting to hear the comments. There is a large, stout white-haired man, dressed in Canada gray, accompanied by his wife and daughter on a trip.

"I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found Gen. GRANT was going up river, I thought I would go in the same boat, and so secured tickets. My wife feels bad not to see Montmorenci, but then she can see Gen. GRANT."

"How does he impress you?" I asked.

"Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more I see of him the better I like him. He isn't stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa, opposite to me, is a young snob, dressed in a short, grey roundabout. He has red whiskers, of the shoe-brush pattern, and is quizzing the General through his eye-glasses.

"Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him," he says to a fellow of the same breed who sits beside him.

If the subject of their remarks was exceedingly dignified and wore full military dress, with epaulets, stars, gold lace and gilt buttons, if he looked haughtily upon everybody present, if he was proud enough not to see any one who was not presented with formality and dignity, doubtless those fellows would see something remarkable in him. They have not sense enough to know that his unostentatious manners, his urbane treatment of all who approach him, is so very remarkable that the people recognize it at once.

I stood upon the guard when the boat left the wharf at Quebec and listened to the crowd:

"He's a brick," said one.

"That is the man who licked the rebs," said another who stood by his side.

"I had a brother who fit under him," said a third

Walking around the citadel I fell into conversation with the soldier who conducted our party. He belongs to the Rifles. "I had a brother who was under GRANT," said he. "He was wounded in front of Petersburgh, and has got his discharge."

"What does he say of Gen. GRANT?" I asked.

"Oh, he says he is a bully boy."

Then he began to talk about the fortifications.

"These are no good. I reckon your guns, which you have got, would knock these walls to pieces mighty quick." Then looking across the river he pointed out the place where the new fortifications are to be erected at Point Levi, and said: "What good will they do when completed? They may keep a vessel from coming up the river, but if we had war with you, GRANT would come up from Maine and take us on the land side."

There was more practical wisdom in what he said than in the whole Board of Admiralty, or whatever board of the home government sat upon the Canadian defence question. Canada can't be defended any more more than the Confederacy could be defended. Are the English lords and Admirals bats that they don't see it?

THE MARY HARRIS CASE.

Statement by Rev. Dr. Burroughs.

From the Christian Times.

The interest felt in the case of the girl Harris and her relations to my lamented brother, probably renders it proper that I should supply what facts are within my knowledge, not so much for the public, as for the readers of this paper, to whom I may speak as to friends, of whose kindness and sympathy in the painful duty that has fallen to my lot in connection with the case I have had many assurances, and whose candid and unprejudiced judgment I know I can rely on.

Not that I find fault with the judgment which the public has passed. On the contrary, I have been impressed with the correct moral discernment and the high sense of justice which that judgment evinces. The press of every portion of the country has shown a remarkably correct estimate of the case, especially in view of the meagreness of known facts and the distortions to which the little that is known has been subjectod by the lawyers for the defence. The Chicago *Tribune*, in particular, through the intelligent letters of its Washington correspondent, and in its editorial articles, gave so correct an account of facts, and so just a judgment of the merits of the case, that I have little to add to what is there contained.

Was there ever an engagement of marriage between my brother and MARY HARRIS? On this subject I know little which is not alre dy known to all who have read the proceedings of the trial. Since 1861, I have known that he had such an acquaintance, had seen him once or twice in her company, had possibly been introduced to her by him, and had heard him occasionally allude to her, always in terms of kindness; this was all. Though for more than two years from February, 1861, he was a member of my family, and she living much of that time in Chicago, I had not the slightest intimation or suspicion of any special intimacy between them, anything more than a friendly acquaintance. The same was true of every member of my family, so that at the time of the murder not one of us could remember her name, nor for some time identify the name which we saw in the dispatches with the person we had seen in his company. Even to those with whom he was most intimate—and there were two in particular, a sister and a male friend, with whom he was on terms of most unrestrained confidence, and to whom he freely communicated everything pertaining to his relations to ladies—even to them he had alluded to MARY HARRIS only as a friend whom he might have had more intimate relations with, but who, as things were, was out of the question.

To the same effect also is the fact that, to his wife before their engagement, and after their marriage, he always spoke in the most unrestrained way of MARY HARRIS, his intimacy with her, their correspondence—describing the playful extravagance of the latter, so that on its publication, his wife declares that there was nothing in it which she had not known from him—and yet always spoke of her in the same way, as one for whom he entertained a friendship and might have married, but only on conditions which were never realized. A month before his marriage he spent a week in Chicago, and one evening mentioned to his intended wife that he had just been to call on "MOLLIE HARRIS," had informed her of his intended marriage, and she had told him that she was engaged to a Mr. DEVLIN, of Baltimore. During the following Winter he received, in Washington, a Chicago paper, containing a notice of the marriage of HARRIS to DEVLIN, and on visiting Chicago with his wife in September following, he proposed and it was arranged that they should call on MARY on their way home through Baltimore. They were only prevented from the attempt to do so by an accident.

The presumption from these facts seems to me clear, that there was no engagement of marrirge, and that he was ignorant of any such claim by her, and supposed, up to the very moment that he died by her hand, that unbroken friendship existed between them. It should be remembered that the suit for breach of promise, or the feint of that sort, he never heard any intimation of, nor had any of his friends till since his death.

In his letters, then, if anywhere, exists the evidence to contradict that presumption, and to establish an engagement of marriage. Do they furnish such evidence? On this point several things should be remembered.

1. It is not known, and probably never will be to any but Miss HARRIS and her lawyers, what the letters would establish. Only a part of the bundle shown with a flourish to the jury, and the large number of which was made so much of, was allowed to be read. Why not the whole? Why, when the reading of the whole was demanded, did Mr. BRADLEY peremptorily answer, "No! these letters are ours, and you can't come into our camp and appropriate our material?" Why but because Mr. BRADLEY knew that in these letters of the dead man, the only lips that could speak, there was material which would refute the calumny which he was determined to fasten on his memory?

2. The few which were read were mutilated in almost every way in which it is possible to mutilate manuscript. They were in no legal or just sense the letters of JUDSON BURROUGHS to MARY HARRIS. They were mutilated scraps, rent from their connection, some having neither beginning nor end, others blotted with erasures, and others with half a line or so cut out, leaving a sentence unfinished. And in this condition those letters were admitted as evidence in that court! Is it necessary to ask why? I showed these letters while they were in court to eminent lawyers having no connection with the trial. Their opinion was unanimous; the bare fact of such mutilation was alone enough to damn any cause based upon it, and any court which would permit such an outrage of the plainest principle of justice and the plainest law of evidence.

3. In the letters thus conjured into the best possible shape into which the wits of cunning lawyers could conjure them to suit their purposes, there is not a single recognition of a marriage engagement, nothing, as an eminent lawyer said to me—which of itself, could sustain an action for a breach of promise.

4. But this is more than all beside, and I think is alone enough to settle forever the question of a breach of promise, among the letters is one dated Jan. 19, 1862, nearly two years before his marriage, terminating as definately as language could the intimacy, whatever it was, which existed between them, informing her of the return, at her request, of her letters and keepsakes, instructing her to return his or burn them, at her option, and, in a postscript, sorrow at the conclusion. After this there are a few, perhaps half-a-dozen notes, but not a syllable looking to or giving evidence of the renewal of their relations. And yet we are asked to believe that he continued correspondence with her until within a month of his marriage, and then, without notice, deserted her and married another woman. The letter written a month before his marriage, by the way, was a note of four lines, asking her the number of her residence, that he might call upon her, as he did on the occasion above alluded to, nothing more.

What *is* the truth in relation to this whole matter, as nearly as from the letters or any other source I can make it out is this: In the year 1860 and 1861, the interest which my brother had at first felt in MARY HARRIS as a beautiful but friendless child, ripened into something like a lover's attachment, and at that time he entertained thoughts of marriage with her, an intention indeed to marry her if certain obstructions, his own poverty, the opposition of her parents, and probably her own Catholic prejudices, could be overcome. Those obstructions he is careful in almost every letter to keep her admonished of, and invariably implies that there is no certainty, indeed, little probability that their marriage would ever be possible. In 1861 he meets her for the first time in three years, and then it very soon become settled between them that their intimacy is to proceed no further, and it is terminated in the way above described. Now, just here is the head and front of his offending; all that, with the light that I have, I can charge as wrong; namely, that while his intention to marry MARY HARRIS was contingent, not settled between them, he writes her affectionate letters commonly known as love-letters. On this alone must she and her defenders base their claim that her affections had been trifled with.

As to the fictitious letters known as the "Greenwood letters," it is difficult for me to persuade myself to notice them. They might just as well have been charged upon me, or any other man, as on him. Not the slightest vestige of resemblance to his handwriting—so everybody who saw them in a moment declared, except those two Irish girls—and every possible probability to contradict the presumption that they were his. A man appointing an assignation with a woman within an hour and a half of the time, at a distance of a mile and a half from the place, appointed for his marriage! Of the trial I need not speak. The public have, with entire unanimity, pronounced judgment, that "farce," "mockery," "outrage," "shame," are the names by which it will pass into history. To that judgment we leave it. For me, to sit in a crowded court-room and hear myself assailed by men like VOORHEES and HUGHES, with such epithets as "hound," "perjured wretch," "doomed to eternal infamy," and the like, is not the most pleasant amusement; but worse things might be.

My part in writing these words of explanation, and, indeed, in all this sad, painful scene, has been assumed only at the call of an imperative assured duty—duty not so much to him who is gone, though he was the youngest of our number, and we loved him—as to those he has left behind and to whom the good name of husband and father is so dear. J. C. B.

—The barge *Independence* was saved from destruction by fire while going up the North River a few days since by the bravery of GEO. W. WESTCOTT. A barrel of benzine caught fire and after vain efforts to extinguish it he rolled the burning barrel some distance to the gangway and thence into the water.

—ROBT. OULDS, Ex-Collector and Commissioner Exchange, denies the story of his family having left Carlisle Springs, Penn., because the American flag was hoisted over their hotel. He proves an *alibi*. His family has not been at Carlisle Springs.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Rev. J. MCCORMICK, of Zermatt, reports another fatal Alpine accident. He writes from the Hotel du Mont-Rose, July 19, and says that Rev. J. ROBERTSON and Mr. PHILLPOTTS, who were staying at the Riffel Hotel, yesterday evening at bedtime missed their friend, Mr. KNYVET WILSON. Search was instantly made for him with lanterns. Their guides and friends divided themselves into parties, so as to sweep over the face of the mountain. The night was spent in looking for him, and the search was continued at daybreak. The body was eventually found on the rocks of the Riffelhorn, a rugged, dangerously slippery hill of serpentine rock, only a short distance from the Riffel Hotel. Mr. WILSON had mounted this rock with some of his friends in the morning, taking the proper precautions of having guides and a rope with them. He must, in the absence of his companions, have climbed up it again in the evening without rope or guide, lost his hold in coming down, and fallen backwards on his head. Death must necessarily have been instantaneous. Mr. WILSON was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Master of Rugby School. He appears to be most deeply regretted as an able master, a cheerful and affectionate friend, and a man of great vigor and independence of character.

—A few months back, while the Second Regiment of Life Guards were quartered in the cavalry barracks at Spital, near Windsor, an order was issued for the destruction of all the dogs in the barracks. On the morning of the day on which the canine friends of the troopers were to be destroyed, Her Majesty made an inspection of the Windsor garrison, and while passing through the quarters of the Second Life Guards, accompanied by the Colonel of the regiment, was much attracted by a small and very pretty terrier dog named "Dick," belonging to Corporal WOODHOUSE, one of the bandsmen. The Queen paused, caressed the little dog, and spoke to it. This saved its life, for the Colonel gave orders that it should be allowed to live, while the rest of the dogs were killed in accordance with the edict that had gone forth. Dick is now the favorite of the regiment, and is honored with a collar decorated with the regimental buttons, and on the plate of which are some unquestionably doggerel lines relating how the animal's life was saved.

—Some experiments have been made at L'Orient, on board the *Coligny*, the object of which is to utilize the electric light at sea. By means of a submarine reflector, the water was illuminated to a great depth, so that it was possible to look down from the deck and see the fish, attracted by the light, swimming round the lamp as if in an aquarium. A kind of diving-bell with a large glass eye in one side, and arranged to supply air to the diver, was also let down to the depth of 38 fathoms. By means of this apparatus it will be easy to inspect submarine constructions, to fish coral, &c., and recover wrecked property. Signals were likewise exchanged, by means of the electric light, between the *Coligny* and the semaphore of Belle Isle. These different applications of the electric light were made, in the presence of a military commission, by the inventor M. BAZIN, civil engineer, of Angers, and were found to give satisfactory results.

—The London papers state that a correspondence has taken place between the British, Portuguese, and Brazilian Governments, the result of which is that Brazil accepts the proposals of her Majesty's Government of February last, and diplomatic relations will be very shortly reëstablished. This happy reconciliation is in a great degree owing to the mediation of the Portugese Government and the persevering friendly efforts of Count LAVRADIO, the minister of his Majesty the King of Portugal at the Court of St. James'. The *Times'* city article adds that it is supposed the French mail steamer, which sailed on the 24th from Bordeaux for the River Plate, takes out instructions to Mr. THORNTON, the English minister at Buenos Ayres, to proceed to Rio and open diplomatic relations with the Brazilian empire.

—An inquest was held at the Royal Free Hospital, London, on the 21st, on the body of Mrs. ANN PIGGOTT, who had been burned. The deceased was nursing one of her children, when her muslin dress caught fire; she ran into the back garden, and a neighbor, named ROLF, after a terrible struggle with the woman, in which he was very badly burned, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The woman died on the following day. The child she was nursing was severely injured, and another, that was assisting to extinguish the flames, was also burned. The jury found that the deceased was burned accidentally, and expressed a high opinion of the courageous conduct of Mr. ROLF. A policeman who saw Mr. ROLF attempting to put out the fire walked away without giving any assistance, and the jury strongly censured him.

—The close of the elections in England was accompanied by a serious riot. North Leicestershire was the last constituency to choose its reprepresentatives, and on the day of polling, disturbances broke out at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Syston and Loughborough. At Ashby, the mob had complete possession of the town for several hours. The Town Hall windows were broken, considerable damage was done to several public and private houses, and many of the police and rioters were seriously injured. Assistance had to be obtained from Leicester and Derby to quell the disturbance, and the polling was adjourned.

—Brigands are still keeping everybody on the alert in the environs of Rome. A band in the neighborhood of Subiaco has been very troublesome lately. The architect of the Moraldi went out the other day to visit the source of the Marcian water, which it is proposed to bring again into Rome. The Spring is situated between Arsoli and Subiaco. The architect and his assistants were getting a pic-nic luncheon there when they were warned off by a patrol of gendarmes, who informed them that brigands were lurking about, and had just killed a young farmer for want of 2,000 scudi ransom.

—The new act for regulating locomotives on turnpike and other roads in great Britain, will come into operation on the 1st of September. Three persons are to work a locomotive, and one is to precede it on foot with a red flag, as notice of its approach. On a turnpike road or public highway a locomotive is not to proceed at a greater speed than four miles an hour, and in a city, town, or village at not more than two miles an hour. The act is only to continue in force for two years, and may be regarded as an "experiment" on locomotives in public thoroughfares, both in the metropolis and in the country.

—The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. JOHN M'GREGOR, (barrister-at-law,) two of the foremost members of the London Scottish Volunteers, have started on a voyage in two small canoes, with double panels, and purpose to pursue the course of the Meuse, Moselle, Rhine, Maine, Neckhar and Danube, so as to get, if possible, to Lake Constance, in Switzerland. The lake is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the Winters are very severe. It is forty-two miles long, with an extreme breadth of nine, its area being 200 square miles.

—The law reporter of the London *Times*, on the Home Circuit, states that there is on that and all other circuits a growing dislike among the public to the intervention of juries in civil cases. Disputes of importance are scarcely ever referred to them. They try ridiculous little cases in which the real question is one of costs, but in suits involving substantial value, the parties agree to refer the issues to the Court, with power to draw inferences from the facts—that is, really to do a jury's work.

—On the 25th ult., at Trinity Church, Marylebone, London, was celebrated the marriage of JAMES AUGUSTUS GRANT, (Captain in Her Majesty's army, and famous as one of the discoverers of the source of the Nile,) with MARGARET LAURIE, grandniece and heiress of the late Sir PETER LAURIE, formerly Lord Mayor of London. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. SPEKE, brother of the late Capt. SPEKE, who commanded the expedition in which Capt. GRANT won his laurels.

—On the 22d the Wimbleton meeting, which has been a great success, terminated with the presentation of prizes and a review. Private SHARMAN, Fourth West York, when he came forward to receive the Queen's prize, represented by a silver tea service and a purse, was warmly cheered. The review (the Duke of CAMBRIDGE commanding) commenced about 8 o'clock. About 50,000 people were present to witness it. The total number of troops on the ground was 12,332.

—The village of Montrond, Savoy, has been almost totally destroyed by fire, caused by the imprudence of allowing a child to get at some lucifer matches. The building being thatched, the flames spread with extreme rapidity, and in a short time thirty-seven houses and twenty-four barns were entirely consumed. A woman named VIAL lost her life in an attempt to save some of her property. Two persons only were insured, so that the loss is very considerable.

—Great excitement was caused recently at the Grenelle Theatre, just as the curtain was about to rise for a new act, by loud cries of "Help! fetch a doctor," behind the scenes. It soon became known that one of the actresses, in a fit of jealousy, caused by seeing certain attentions paid to another lady instead of herself, had taken a strong dose of laudanum. Energetic remedies having been immediately administered, no serious consequences are likely to ensue.

—A recent mail from Beyrout brings intelligence of the death in that town, on the 2d instant, of Prince FREDERICK of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer, brother of the Queen Dowager of Denmark and of Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince FREDERICK, in company with his wife, had been for eight months traveling in the East, and had visited nearly all the celebrated spots in the Holy Land. When at Jerusalem he was seized with an indisposition, which gradually grew worse, and ended in death.

—Two poor fellows lost their lives in Whalley Colliery, Wigan, on the 25th ult., by a singular fatality. They were engaged in fixing conducting-rods to the sides of the shafts, and for this purpose they were suspended in a cage more than midway down the pit. A mass of brickwork gave way in the shaft, and, falling on the top of the cage, it snapped the rope by which the cage was suspended, and the two workmen were hurled to the bottom.

—HENRY COLEMAN, late treasurer to JEAN FRANCOIS GRAVELET, *alias* Blondin, has been once more before the London Bankruptcy Court. His unsecured debts amount to upwards of £32,000, of which nearly £13,000 are due to the celebrated rope-walker, who is now amusing the Spaniards in Madrid. The examination of COLEMAN was again adjourned, in order that certain duplicates of pawned jewelry might be given up, and the accounts amended.

—A savage husband was before the Worship-street magistrate, London, on the 25th ult. EDWARD BULL, a French polisher in Hoxton, was charged with stabbing his wife. They had a quarrel about a dress which the man did not wish his wife to wear, and he took up a clasp-knife and deliberately stabbed her. The defence was that he only intended to cut to pieces the obnoxious dress, but the magistrate said he should certainly send the case before a jury, and remanded the prisoner for that purpose.

—The King of Siam has ordered the reorganization of his fleet, and has decided on ordering a corvette and four gunboats, all iron-cased, to be constructed in France. Those vessels are intended to act against the numerous pirates which are incessantly ravaging the coast of his territory. A few months back these marauders appeared in the Gulf of Siam with fifty junks, and ascended the Meinam, spreading alarm even as far as the capital.

—A Cape of Good Hope paper says that Capt. DAVID SMITH, the commander of the cape steamer *Athens*, and who perished in her during the great storm in Table Bay, in May last, was a Scotchman by birth. The Sunday before his death he addressed the members of a Sunday-School in Cape Town on the advantages of a religious education, and illustrated his remarks by allusions to the uncertainty of human life among persons of the seafaring profession.

—The municipal authorities of Florence have decided in favor of a combination of English and Italian interests for the enlargement and improvement of Florence as the new capital of Italy. The concession includes a free grant of a large tract of land for building purposes, together with the right of construction, at a fixed remuneration of prices, of public offices and various other buildings, required by the Italian Government.

—An attempt has been made to effect a compromise in the hope of averting a lock-out in the building trade in London. The masters are willing to give an advance of a half-penny per hour, while the men demand three farthings. The masters object that existing contracts are founded on the present rate of wages. The attempt at a compromise proved a failure. 8,000 carpenters in London are supporting the demand of the trade.

—The Duchess of Leeds has just laid the foundation stones of two orphanages, at Penny-bridge and Bletchingly, near Mayfield. The buildings will contain accommodation for 100 boys and the same number of girls. The children will be provided for in every possible manner until they have been taught a trade. The cost of the buildings and endowment is estimated at about $70,000.

—The British Admiralty has received dispatches from Capt. BOWDEN, of Her Majesty's ship *Wasp*, dated Seychelles, May 26, reporting the capture of an Arab dhow, about ten miles from Zanzibar, with 283 slaves on board. The dhow was captured by the pinnace and cutter of the *Wasp*. The coxswain of the pinnace, who was the first to board, was killed, and three officers and eight men were wounded.

—The *Courrier de Saône et Loire* says: "Sepulchral news reaches us from Autun, the grave-diggers have struck! The people of Autun must not, therefore, die, unless they wish their bodies to remain unburied. We see no other way of opposing the pretensions of men who live by other people's deaths. Such a result as this it was scarcely supposed would be produced by the law on coalitions."

—The Madrid journals state that the number of American families coming from the South of the United States to seek repose at Cuba is augmenting every day. Many of these voluntary exiles are capitalists, others excellent workmen; some again are perfectly acquainted with agriculture, and all can bring an important contribution to the prosperity of the island, and to its wealth, already so remarkable.

—A singular election incident is reported from Preston. Capt. STANLEY, a son of Lord DERBY, was canvassing an old voter, who told him that he had saved his father's life (he was then Mr. STANLEY) from a Tory mob in Preston; and though Lord DERBY had changed his politics, the voter said, he himself had remained true to his Liberal principles, and would not now vote for a Tory, though he was a STANLEY.

—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have adopted, for experiment, an invention of a working man named GRANT, the object of which is to indicate clearly the names of railway stations at night. The plan is to hang signs of colored glass, with the names of the stations printed upon them, over the lamps at the station. These signs have been tried at the Bootle station, and are found to answer well.

—The *Building News* states that the large roof which covers the Imperial Riding School, Moscow, hitherto the largest in the world, is about to take its position as second on the list, as it is intended to cover the new London terminus of the Midland Railway Company with a wrought-iron roof of 240 feet clear span, being five feet wider than the Moscow roof.

—On the 21st ult., a Worthing young lady went to sea alone in a small skiff, and rowed to Brighton. The distance is reckoned to be ten miles, and she accomplished it, pulling against tide, in about two hours. The water was very calm at the time, but the exploit nevertheless has created some astonishment.

—The famous rose-tree planted a thousand years ago by the Emperor LOUIS LE DEBONNAIRE, in the eastern choir of the cathedral at Hildersheim, has been in particularly fine bloom this season, and looks fresher and greener than ever. Two shoots, which sprang up from the knotty millennial roots of the tree in 1863, have attained already the height of the roof.

—The London *Review* says the story recently told in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a gentleman parading Rotten-row with a lady's hair "cob," which he had picked up and stuck at the end of a stick, was given a month ago in a New-York comic journal, under the title of "The Latest Hair Restorer."

—The Chicago papers inform us that one hundred and fifty gamblers had been arrested in that city in one day. We have the further information that the said gamblers were fined at the terrific rate of *five dollars each!*

—Rev. Dr. GOODDELL, the veteran missionary of the American Board, so long stationed at Constantinople, left his post on June 22, to return to this country, with the expectation of spending the closing days of his life here.

—It is stated that an individual who has been for some time "wanted" by his creditors in Bristol, has just been discovered in the Benedictine Monastery of Ignatius at Norwich, clothed in the full habiliments of a monk of that order.

—The official list of the export of sherry from Cadiz for the past half-year shows a total of 24,421 butts, against 40,419 in 1864. The shipments of port wine from Oporto for the past half-year show a total of 17,805 pipes, against 18,270 in 1864.

—During a thunderstorm at Birmingham on the 8th, several houses were struck by lightning, and great damage was done to property. The wife of a tavern-keeper was killed by lightning, and a woman and a boy were also injured.

—The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is about to found a town on the shore of the Bay of Guadalupe, which is destined to be one of the most important commercial ports in the country. It is to be called Miramar, after the name of his castle at Trieste.

—"Our young King," says a Munich letter, "who lately came here to attend the performance at the theatre, chose, on returning home at Berg at night, to take his place on the locomotive, to the great alarm of his attendants."

—A blight has seriously affected the wheat crop in some parts of Wiltz and Dorset, England, particularly in the neighborhood of Salisbury and Blandford. The farmers there have been offering to sell their standing crops for 40s. an acre.

—The Chief of Police in Warsaw has forbidden the Jews to wear their ancient dress and coiffure, (two curls sticking out from a velvet cap.

—The thirty-fourth anniversary of King LEOPOLD's accession to the throne of Belgium was celebrated on the 21st ult. at Brussels with great pomp.

—A London paper states that Madame PAREPA is on the eve of her departure for America, on a professional tour through the United States.

—A new opera by HALEVY, entitled "Noah," is said to have been found among the posthumous papers of that composer.

—The keepers of several London public houses where betting is encouraged, have been fined in penalties varying from £50 to £20.

—JAMES HARTNELL, 103 years old, voted at the Bridgewater election. He gave his vote in a distinct and tolerably loud voice.

—Lord PALMERSTON has a horse entered for the Derby of 1867.

—Mr. EDWIN MURRAY has been appointed manager of the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

The Battle on the Parana.

Below we give some further particulars of the battle between the Brazilian and Paraguayan forces, taken from the report of the Brazilian commander:

On the 11th inst., Trinity Sunday, four Paraguayan war steamers and six floating batteries, armed with 80-pounder pivot guns, were captured by the divisions under my command:

At 9 o'clock in the morning, while at breakfast, I was informed that a steamer, and another, and another, up to eight in number, were descending the river. I ordered a general call to quarters, and the whole division was ordered to their post.

The enemy descended with the current, which was not less than four miles an hour, and in a quarter of an hour the eight Paraguayan steamers passed in front of us. We fired upon them with ball and canister, which they returned. They followed the stream, and took a position near Riachuelo. . . . I resolved to follow down the stream. They awaited us under the banks, between us and Riachuelo, where the floating batteries, with their 80-pounders, were advantageously stationed. Above the embankment were batteries of at last twenty pieces. Probably the 22 cannon that I told you a few days ago, had arrived at Corrientes. These 20 or 22 pieces, supported by upward of thousand infantry, inflicted a deadly fire upon our vessels, to which they replied with a good will.

In the descent, unfortunately, the *Jequitinhonha* went ashore. I was therefore obliged to go about immediately to renew the attack, but owing to the narrowness of the stream was obliged to descend some distance before I could do so. . . Having reascended, my determination was to make an end at once of the whole Paraguayan squadron, which I should have done if the four steamers farthest up the stream had not made their escape.

I turned the prow (of the *Amazonas*) upon the nearest and crushed in her sides and she sunk soon after.

I treated the next, the *Marquis de Olinda*, in the same manner, disabling her, and then the third, the *Salto*, which was left in a like condition.

The four remaining, seeing my mode of operating, and that I was preparing a similar treatment for them, made their escape up the river.

After the destruction of the third steamer I ran into one of the floating batteries. The shock and a shot sent her to the bottom. All these operations were performed under a sharp fire from the steamers, floating batteries, land batteries, and the blaze of a thousand muskets. * * * * *

The action being over at 4 in the afternoon, I turned my attention to the floating batteries, which were abandoned when I came up, their crews leaping overboard and swimming to the shore, which was but a short distance.

The Paraguayan steamer *Paraguary*, which I had not yet mentioned, received a shot in her side and boilers while descending, and went aground on an island, her crew leaping overboard and abandoning the vessel.

The *Belmonte* received such injury below the water line that she was obliged to run ashore to avoid sinking. She filled to within two feet of her deck, losing her ammunition, &c.

PERSONAL.

—A Raleigh, N. C., paper says: Miss JEMIMA SERAPHIANA COALBLACK, of this city—a buxom negro maiden—made her appearance at the funeral of an ebony yesterday, with a huge waterfall suspended from the base of her cranium. When returning up Hargett-street from the solemnities, a vicious and ungallant dog, mistaking it for a black sheep's tail, made a leap and tore the pendent article from the head of the blushing miss to her infinite chagrin and the delight of many lookers on. Perhaps.

—An amusing incident occurred at the theatre in Albany, while Gen. GRANT and suite and a crowded audience were attending the play of "Colleen Bawn." In the act where Mr. LAMB swings out over the water from a rope suspended from aloft, the actor made several daring but fruitless efforts to reach the rock he aimed at, and in the last and successful attempt, cried out, "I'll stick to this line, if it takes me all Summer!"—which brought down the house with vociferous applause.

—THOMAS WALDEN, a Philadelphia manufacturer, having occasion to leave the city, took $32,100 in government bonds and thrust them for safety in an old packing-box and pile of rubbish, where he felt confident thieves could not find them. While he was gone, his porter cleaned up the rubbish, and, as he says, burned the contents of the box, without discovering that bonds were in it. WALDEN is not satisfied with this story, and has had the porter arrested for theft.

—The *Miners' Journal* is publishing the incomes of citizens of Schuylkill county, Penn. Among them is found some large yearly incomes, for instance: Wm. H. Johns, of St. Clair, $264,512; Wm. Dovey, of Blythe township, $127,558; Frances W. Hughes' income is $41,749; Geo. W. Snyder, $57,992; P. M. Sheafer, $56,513; C. Tower, $30,425; Jos. S. Patterson, $39,877; James Silliman, $29,552; and many others ranging from ten thousand upward.

—The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* learns that BRIDGET GRIFFIN of that city has applied to Secretary STANTON, through counsel, requesting that Capt. H. R. RUSSELL, of the Sixth Battery, now at Readville, be not mustered out until he has been tried by court-martial for the murder of her son, PATRICK GRIFFIN, whose death from punishment has already been announced.

—A prize fight came off near the Red Tavern, Conyngham Township, Columbia County, four miles from Ashland, at an early hour on Monday morning last, between two Welchmen—one from Ashland, the other from Big Mine Run. The Ashland pugilist came off victorious, winning the $200 prize money. Both combatants were well bruised and battered. The contest is said to have been a fierce one, some thirty rounds having been exchanged.

—The "Local" of the Raleigh *Progress* has just seen a gentleman named CHEESEMAN, from Cherokee County, in the southwestern part of North Carolina, who was 90 years old, and he stated that he was the father of forty-two children. He has thirty grandchildren, eighteen of whom are girls, and twenty-four great grand-children. He has had six wives, the last one now living, and boasted that his family was so intensely Union as not to have furnished a solitary rebel.

—Some wag has been hoaxing the newspapers, by telling a wonderful story about the discovery of a body in a barrel, at a druggist's in Richmond. The barrel was among a large lot received from Philadelphia, and the body was nearly in a liquid state when discovered, but was at once identified as that of LYNN C. DOYLE, otherwise known as Linseedoil.

—The New York *News* says with much malice, but with fun enough to justify repeating, that a new mode of punishment has been discovered in this country. The guilty "are neither hung, drawn, quartered, nor burned alive. Their fate is swifter and far more dreadful. They are *Joe-Holted* to death." What will *Mrs. Grundy* say to to that?

—The St. Albans *Messenger* announces the birth of a nice boy on Monday night, the 30th ult., on the sleeping car between Concord and White River Junction. It says that a doctor, who was on hand, took as good care of his patient as circumstances would permit, and at last accounts she was doing well.

—JOHN HIGGINS, of Jefferson City, Mo., shot at his brother TIFF because he interfered to keep him from killing his mother with a bowie knife. He missed his aim, and TIFF in turn drew his revolver and shot JOHN, killing him instantly. Both brothers had lately been mustered out of the United States service.

—At Paris, Mo., a few days since, HARLEY and HOLTZCLAW became engaged in a boxing match and HARLEY knocked HOLTZCLAW down. HOLTZCLAW retaliated by drawing a revolver and shooting HARLEY fatally, another illustration of the danger of carrying deadly weapons.

—A witness in the Police Court at Troy, a few days since, answered "no" so persistently to questions put to him, that the suspicions of the Judge were excited, and on making inquiries he found the fellow was a Dutchman who did not understand another word of English.

—CHARLES HOLDEN got drunk in Hastings, Mich., Sunday, and scolded his wife. JOHN HOLDON, his brother, declared he wouldn't see a woman abused that way; they quarreled about it, and CHARLES shot JOHN dead.

—There is reason in everything. A young fellow in Barnstead, N. H., cut his throat the other day because he was going to be married. A woman in San Francisco drowned herself because she was not going to be married.

—Col. A. K. MCCLURE, who has been referred to as a prospective candidate for the Gubernatorial succession, thus puts the matter to rest in a paragraph in the last number of his paper, the *Franklin Repository*:

"If there is one man in the State who, more than another, don't mean to run for Governor, it is A. K. MCCLURE."

—BAYARD TAYLOR will spend the Summer of 1866 in Europe, visiting the relations of his wife in Germany and in making a tour of Spain and Portugal. He will have a new novel ready for the press before the Autumn sets in.

—Eighteen persons have died of injuries caused by the tornado at Viroqua, Wis., June 28, and many others are still suffering. Fifty houses were destroyed. The loss of property was about $30,000.

—D. W. SPARLING and GEORGE TOWNSEND, of Kingston, succeeded in killing a horse a few days since, by driving him from that town to Ellenville and back—fifty-six miles. It was done on a wager of $50.

—Mrs. ELIZABETH DAWSON, a respectable widow lady living at Chester, Illinois, was murdered by her hired man a few days since. The murderer was captured.

—LONGFELLOW's "Psalm of Life" has been translated into Chinese, by a Chinese poet, who has written it on a beautiful fan and sent it by Minister BURLINGAME to LONGFELLOW.

—CHARLES F. BROWN, better known as Artemus Ward, has bought the snug cottage in the village of Yonkers which was formerly the property of CHANFRAU, the actor.

—Dr. O. G. FIELD, late Surgeon of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was robbed on the 1st inst., at the Phifer House, in London, O., of $1,200. No clue to thief or money.

—Count GUROWSKI has temporarily left Washington, and is rusticating at Long Branch. The third volume of his diary is finished, but is not intended to be published yet.

—Hon. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER returned to his home in Shepherdstown, Va., some weeks since, and is living retired from all business and public life.

—Dr. WM. EDDY, of New-Bedford, Mass., married IMOGENE, eldest daughter of of N. P. WILLIS, at Idlewild, on Tuesday.

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Postponed—Scene at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB JEWEL.

THE PRISONERS.

The bank defalcation continues to be the most absorbing topic in city circles, and the particulars of the case, as published in yesterday's TIMES, created considerable remark. The extent of the defalcation, and the extraordinary range of characters among the operators in this gigantic swindle, make the case a peculiar one not often met with, even in cosmopolitan New-York. We give a *résumé* of the events transpiring on Saturday:

PREPARING FOR THE EXAMINATION.

At 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning, the private trial room at Jefferson Market was a most interesting study. Ward Detective MCCARTY had brought in, from the cells in which they had been held over night in the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station, the pale, attractive girl, IDA LYNES, the bold and dashing BROWN or DAVIS, and the methodical, clerkly JENKINS—all of whom were worn and weary, having been kept awake nearly all night by the bacchanalian revels of three prisoners who had been incarcerated for intoxication in the public streets. The reporters had come in full force, to represent nearly every daily journal in the city. Several friends of JENKINS had made their appearance, hoping to snatch a hasty word with the prisoner. Ex-Judge STUART had come to defend BROWN and his mistress IDA LYNES, and Mr. D. T. WALDEN was awaiting the arrival of Judge EDMONDS, his associate in defence of the central figure of this remarkable trial. A daughter of Judge EDMONDS, a lady of lithe figure, piercing eye, ornate black silk attire and superior address, entered and approached the prisoner JENKINS, but was obdurately motioned off by an officer, who informed her that the rule was imperative that no person whomsoever, counsel excepted, should be suffered to exchange words with JENKINS. The lady presented the prisoner a pretty bouquet and retired to a remote corner of the hall. At 11 came Mr. MCKEON, and the busy buzz in the hall suddenly changed to notes of hurried preparation. The lady was introduced, and Mr. MCKEON bade the officer leave JENKINS and the lady together to chat at pleasure, unmolested. But the examination was not yet to take place; Mr. MCKEON had preliminaries to arrange, and Judge EDMONDS had not reached the Court-room; so another half-hour passed over in idleness, until 11:30, when, there being visible manifestations of impatience, Mr. MCKEON and Justice LEDWITH entered and proposed that the hearing proceed.

ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Mr. D. T. WALDEN addressed the Court briefly, stating his fears that his associate, Judge EDMONDS, was again suffering under an attack of neuralgia, and asking that the examination be therefore postponed. Mr. MCKEON objected, though he would very much like to favor Judge EDMONDS. Ex-Judge STUART remarked with little less than his usual emphasis that a postponement would be a gross injustice to his clients, BROWN and the girl IDA LYNES or GENEVIEVE BROWN, who, he said, had been held in Station-houses without warrant of law, thrust into secret places, and badgered and threatened and coaxed until they had begun really to think themselves guilty of a felony; they were—an unusual remark to escape Judge STUART's lips—innocent, he believed, in the eyes of the law, whatever might be the moral aspect of their case, and he thought that the treatment which they had received reflected no credit upon the officers of the law in New-York. Mr. MCKEON retorted that he intended to deal with these thieves summarily; but he would consent to postponement to accommodate counsel for JENKINS, and pending an agreement as to the day, Justice LEDWITH suggested that as the examination could not be finished at one session, it would be advisable to employ a phonographic reporter, as he could not, in the present pressure upon his court, spare one of the court clerks for that purpose. At length, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. WARBURTON was selected to make an official report of the proceedings, and Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, was named as the hour, and thereupon the court adjourned.

BAIL FIXED.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—Judge BARNARD granted an order of arrest Saturday, and fixed BROWN's bail at $12,000.

RECOVERY OF A SUPERB RING.

On Friday night, Detective Officer MCCARTY sought and found, in Madame BELL's abode, in Crosby street, the girl ROSA ALLEN, upon whom JENKINS is said to have lavished much of the treasure which he abstracted from the vaults of the Phenix Bank. Making himself known, Detective MCCARTHY bade the girl deliver a costly ring which JENKINS had given her; but she professed never to have been the recipient of any jewel at his hands. But at length MCCARTY made it manifest to the girl that her better course would be to yield the ring, and she then gave him a superb cluster diamond ring, for which JENKINS paid Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., on the 28th of June last, $840. The bill of sale, which she gave up with the ring, is made in the name of "Miss ALLEN." The girl, having yielded the jewel, became communicative, and informed MCCARTY that JENKINS had often given her large sums of money—at one time a sum as large as $500.

CHARLES BROWN,

or SAM. DAVIS, or whatever may be his genuine cognomen, is a smart, apparently intelligent, butcher, who ought to have found something better to do during the past two or three years than living on the gains of a bawd. He is said to have learned, through the girls with whom JENKINS had dallied, that he was expending more money than a bank clerk could afford, and, acting upon a good detective rule, which is to regard it as morally certain that any man who spends more than his visible income may be suspected, he pursued JENKINS and found proofs of his guilt, and these he is said to have used in extorting money.

THE OTHER PRISONERS.

Little has been divulged concerning JENKINS and IDA LYNES, otherwise GENEVIEVE BROWN, beyond what has been published, and of course nothing whatever can be gathered touching the three persons who are to be taken into custody. The girl in Crosby-street, from whom the ring was taken, is described as an attractive female of about twenty summers, a native of this city, and the daughter of parents who are able and would be willing to afford her handsome support if she would lead a virtuous life; but she elects to do otherwise.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF EARL.

Coroner WILDEY resumed the inquest on the body of JAMES H. EARL, Saturday morning, at the Coroners' office; but there was, however, little to be said by witnesses, and the two that did testify merely rehashed the story as it was told in Saturday's TIMES. One of the Twenty-ninth Precinct policemen introduced a note, written in a neat, flowing and firm hand, with a pencil, on a scrap of newspaper, which had been found, with an envelope containing card photographs, in EARL's coat pocket. The envelope containing these was addressed thus:

"Please deliver at once to WM. M. EARL, care of J. H. HARTSHORN & BRO., Exchange Place, N. Y."

In the envelope were four card photographs, two of a lady who was EARL's wife, but who is now dead, and two of EARL's boy, evidently five or six years of age. Both the mother, who is called "DORIE," and the child, "FREDDIE," have fine faces.

Inclosed with the photographs was a slip torn from the margin of a newspaper. It reads as follows:

"WILLIE: I give FREDDIE to EMMA or SARAH LIZ. I hope he may be brought up right. Get all my effects you can together, for FRED's benefit. Hope to meet DORIE above. Forgive me. I am innocent and wronged. Love to all. JAMES. [over.]
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1865."

Across the end of the slip were these words:

"Give my watch to FREDDIE."

On the other side of the slip these lines were written:

"Over."
"Bury me beside my dear Dorie. JAMES.

The writing was performed with a firm hand. The date of the letter, it will be observed, is Wednesday—which doubtless was a mistake. The writing was undoubtedly done in the cell on Thursday evening; and the deliberation with which the suicide was committed is distinctly shown.

The policeman who searched EARL when he was taken to the station-house neglected to put his hand in EARL's inside vest pocket; and there the pocket-knife with which the veins were severed was probably concealed.

THE TESTIMONY.

David R. Walker, sworn—I am doorman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police station; deceased was brought in on Thursday afternoon, by Officer McCarty; Mr. Jenkins was brought in at the same time; I locked them in separate cells, situated some distance from each other; I was present when deceased was searched by Officer McCarty; I thought that he took everything he had in his pockets from him; I saw him frequently during the night; at four or five o'clock I noticed that he was alive and sitting up; I afterward saw that he was asleep; I left the station-house at twenty minutes before seven, when another doorman took charge.

John H. McCarty, sworn—I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on Thursday morning at two o'clock I arrested Mr. Jenkins; he was arrested on a charge of embezzlement; he told me that others were concerned with him in the affair, and mentioned the name of deceased; I learned that he was a clerk with Messrs. Smith, Martin & Co., of No. 11 Broad-street; I went to the store at about one o'clock on Thursday, and saw him; I told him that Jenkins had been arrested for embezzlement, and asked him how much money he had taken; I told him that Jenkins had confessed all about it; he told me that Jenkins had given him from $50,000 to $100,000, but was sure that the amount would not exceed $100,000; he confessed in the presence of Mr. Devoe, one of the detective officers of the Phenix Bank; I arrested him and took him to the Phenix Bank, where he saw Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank; Mr. McKeon asked him if he did not know that the money he took belonged to the bank; he said the first fifty thousand dollars he was not sure of, but that the last fifty thousand he knew was the property of the bank; he said, also, that he had invested it in stocks, trying to make the first fifty thousand good, and had lost it all; during this time he said that his father and wife had died; he added that he had lost forty-five thousand dollars trying to make the loss good; I took him from the bank to Jefferson Market, where he was examined before Judge Ledwith, and was given in my charge; Jenkins was also committed in the same way; I took them both to the station-house; I searched the deceased, and also searched his pockets and the linings of his clothes; I gave everything I found to the sergeant at the desk; I saw no knife; some money was found, but nothing else to my knowledge; after the search I took both the prisoners down stairs to the cells; I put them in separate cells, some distance apart; he asked me if he could get a lawyer; he did not seem then depressed in spirits; I saw him again at eleven o'clock; he seemed in about the same state of mind; I saw him the last time at about five o'clock; I noticed nothing different in his manner or appearance; at about twenty minutes to eight I came to the station-house and asked the doorman for my prisoner; he went down stairs and came back saying he thought he was dead; I went down and found that his throat had been cut, and that he was dead; I saw the knife found near him; it was a small, white-handled knife, with two blades; one blade was open, about one inch long.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., sworn—I have made an external examination of the body of deceased, lying at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house; there were two incised wounds in the throat—one slight, just above the pomum adami, merely dividing the integument; about an inch below there was a cut, and penetrating an inch and a half; it severed the larnyx, the external jugular vein and the thyroid artery; death was caused by the hemorrhage from these vessels, which must have taken place quite slowly, a considerable time elapsing from the infliction of the wounds till death ensued.

THE VERDICT.

There being no further testimony to offer, Coroner WILDEY submitted the case to the jury, and they returned a verdict finding that "JAMES H. EARL came to his death by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, on the 11th day of August, 1865."

CONCLUSION.

Coroner WILDEY now took charge of Mr. EARL's effects, and caused the corpse to be placed on ice at an undertaker's, in the Bowery, there to await the arrival of the friends. EARL, who was a native of Elizabeth, N. J., had dwelt in Newark many years, and was there known as an estimable citizen. He was regarded as a successful operator in stocks—how successful, the sequel shows. The money that he lost in Wall-street amounted, according to his own statement, to $150,000. To the money which he obtained of JENKINS he says he added $30,000 of his own funds, and $15,000 that he had received from the estate of his father; and he claimed that all his efforts were directed to the replacing of the first $50,000 which he had lost. Mr. EARL's family and connections in New-Jersey are of the highest character and considerable wealth; and had he lived to appear before a court there is no doubt that he could have secured the ablest counsel, and perhaps been able to clear himself of the charge of complicity with JENKINS in his astounding robberies.

NOTE FROM THE CASHIER.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After a careful examination it has been ascertained that the defalcation in this bank will not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) which does not exceed the amount of the surplus.

Please give publicity to the above. Respectfully,
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The statement in the TIMES this morning that HENRY B. JENKINS, the Phenix Bank defaulter, is my brother, is entirely erroneous. He is not related to my family even remotely. E. O. JENKINS,
Printer, No. 20 North William-street.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1865.

Sergt. Webb Goes Among the Counterfeiters, and Gets Into a Cell.

WHAT CAME OF THE IMPRISONMENT.

Recently, Capt. HEDDEN and Sergt. WEBB, of the Sixteenth Ward, learned that one HENRY THOMPSON, or ANDREW WISEMAN, of whom they had heard as an old counterfeiter of twenty years' experience, here and elsewhere, was engaged in the manufacture of spurious fractional notes in this city, and they concocted a scheme to capture both him and his gang. The story of this scheme is as follows: Sergt. WEBB, assuming the garb of a drover, and the name of George H. Cooper, took lodgings at the Tontine Hotel, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and thence addressed a note to WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, stating that he had heard that spurious bank notes were sold by WISEMAN, professing that he desired to purchase a quantity for use in making his purchases in the West, and begging WISEMAN to visit him at the Tontine, and exhibit samples. This letter was mailed early last week. The Sergeant did not expect WISEMAN to bite instantly, but presumed that he would send a confederate or subordinate to take observations in and around the Tontine; so, therefore, he strove to act well his part as an inexperienced drover, and so well did he sustain the character that he had the gratification of being frequently cautioned by the policemen of the Eighth Ward, and informed by them that if he was not more careful some of the Broadway statues that lounge in the neighborhood of Howard-street, would yet pick his pockets. The ruse succeeded, and at length, by representing to WISEMAN that pressing business would force him to depart for the West, Saturday, he succeeded in arranging for an interview on Friday morning, and at 10 o'clock WISEMAN went to the hotel accompanied by one FRANK BAKER, who gave his occupation as a gambler. No sooner, however, had they entered the Sergeant's room than several officers pounced upon them. WISEMAN and WEBB ran for the same window to leap thence, but the latter manœuvred his retreat so dexterously as to cut off that of the would-be fugitive. Thus the two men, WISEMAN and BAKER, were secured; but in order to play out their parts, WEBB and his two friends were also handcuffed, and taken in irons to the Twentieth-street Police Station. On the way thither, and while in the omnibus, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who is personally acquainted with WEBB, entered the stage, and seeing the peculiar position of that gentleman, looked rather amazed, but caught a wink and said nothing.

Arrived at the Station, Capt. HEDDEN ordered the whole party to be searched, and it was then found that WISEMAN had some $700 of counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency, and WEBB some $500 of spurious banks notes, which had been furnished by the Captain for the occasion. The prisoners were locked up, and during their confinement Sergeant WEBB learned some new facts which enabled him to go, yesterday morning, to the residence of WISEMAN, at No. 126 Forsyth-street, and there secure 2,000 pieces of worthless currency, including $195 in well-executed five-dollar notes on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. WISEMAN's price for the stuff was forty cents on the dollar. So well is it executed, that even good judges of money have been deceived by it. It is said that on one evening last week a gang of WISEMAN's emissaries passed the stuff to the amount of $300 upon our city railroad conductors. Having finished his task to the complete satisfaction of Capt. HEDDEN, Sergeant WEBB was released from irons, and when he went to WISEMAN's cell to take him off to the United States Commissioner's office, that worthy then learned, to his astonishment, that his fellow-prisoner, to whom he had communicated contraband intelligence, was an officer of the Metropolitan Police.

Grand Military Excursion to Boston.

A battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, American Guard, S. N. Y., comprising Companies H and B, will start on their grand excursion to Boston, Mass., to-morrow morning. Every arrangement is completed, and as the time of departure draws near, the interest manifested increases. The regimental (Dodworth's) full Band and Drum Corps accompanies them. The officers will parade in full dress—regulation hat and epaulets.

The line of march will be through Thirteenth-street, Broadway and Murray-street to Pier No. 28, North River, where they will embark on the Sound steamer *Metropolis*, for Boston, via Newport. Arriving at Boston at 10:30 A. M. the following day, they will be formally received by the "Independent Boston Fusilleers," and escorted to the American Hotel, where they will make their headquarters during their visit. A review and dress parade will take place Wednesday afternoon on the Boston Common. The battalion will spend two days in Boston, returning home on Friday, via Providence. Company D, of the Seventy-first, are ordered to parade to escort their comrades to the steamer. A noticeable feature of the excursion will be the parade down Broadway.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

On Thursday last Detective Officers SCOTT and TILLEY, learned that one LOUIS MENDELSHUN, of Kingston, had received from LEWIS JOHNSON, of this city, a quantity of unmade garments, knowing them to have been obtained through false pretence. The detective officers therefore went to Kingston, but on reaching that town, on Saturday, they ascertained that MENDELSHUN had received a dispatch from New-York, instructing him immediately to remove the goods beyond the reach of the officers, and that the removal had been effected, and, having sought the garments in vain, Detective TILLEY apprehended MENDELSHUN and brought him to this city. The prisoner was examined, yesterday morning by Justice HOGAN, and in default of $1,500 bail committed to the Tombs.

Yorkville—Before Justice Connolly.

SHOOTING NEAR YORKVILLE.

MALLY COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, was shot in the breast and seriously, if not mortally wounded, by EMMRICH SCHNEIDER, at No. 637 Second-avenue, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that a party, of which COUGHLIN was a member, had become noisy and quarrelsome over their cups in SCHNEIDER's lager-bier saloon; that he had put them out; and that subsequently, when he went to the sidewalk to empty a pail of slops in the gutter, they fell upon him and punished him severely. Escaping at length, he entered his saloon and with a navy revolver fired thence, with result as above. COUGHLIN was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Policeman DEITRICH, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took SCHNEIDER into custody. The prisoner was held to await the result.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ROBBERY IN A FOURTH-AVENUE CAR.

Late on Saturday night, Mr. PEDRO PINCON, of No. 31 West Sixteenth-street, was robbed of a valuable gold watch as he was about leaving a Fourth-avenue car at Fourteenth-street. He felt a hand in his pocket, and, grasping it, kept his hold until Policeman WYNNE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, reached the spot and took the fellow into custody. The watch, however, which the pickpocket is believed to have passed over to a confederate, was not recovered. The prisoner, who renders his name as JAMES CLARK, was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and there, in default of bail, committed for trial. While CLARK was under examination, his companion, JAMES TUCKER, entered the court-room to see what disposition the magistrate was making of his friend, and Officer MCARTHUR, of the court, apprehended him, and he was also committed.

Fires.

STABLES CONSUMED IN LEWIS-STREET.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning an incendiary fire consumed Mr. JAMES HINES' stable, at No. 47 Lewis-street, and the flames, spreading thence, entered the seven stables adjoining, belonging to Messrs. ROBERT MURRAY, JOHN MUNDIGAN, JOHN HINES, J. FARRELL, R. PATTERSON, D. PATTERSON and T. BLACK, and these also were destroyed. Messrs. D. PATTERSON, FARRELL and HINES each lost a horse. Nine horses were saved by the police. The losses are estimated at $800 on the buildings and $500 on the horses, and $200 on the roof of a dwelling at the intersection of Delancey and Lewis streets, which took fire, but was not materially damaged. None of the property was insured.

SPAR-YARD IN THIRD-STREET.

Fire was discovered, at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, in Mr. DAVID TAFT's spar-yard, at the foot of Third-street, East River. A stream was thrown from a steam-tug lying near by, and the flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $200. There is no insurance.

CABINET-SHOP IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. GREIS' cabinet manufactory, at No. 165 Attorney-street, was damaged to the amount of about $500 by fire, which originated in a defective flue. The building, which is owned by Mr. GREIS, is insured for $4,000 in the Rutgers office. $2,000 in the Relief, and $2,000 in the Albany City. The stock is insured for $1,000 in the St. Nicholas office, and $1,000 in the St. Marks.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket.

TROY VS. WILLOW.

The cricketers of the Rensselaer Club of Troy returned home on Saturday night, and for the remainder of the season they can talk of their victories won and feats accomplished in their games with the leading Metropolitan organizations, for they defeated the second eleven of the St. George and New-York Clubs, and the first eleven of the Willow, and also that of the Union Club of Newark as far as played, they only succumbing to the Manhattan eleven, by whom they were badly beaten. In the Willow match on Saturday they carried off the trophy, owing to the game being commenced so late, thereby preventing the opportunity of its being played out. The Willows allowed the Trojans to score 62 to their 48 in the first innings, and thereby lost the match, for before the second innings terminated the time arrived for drawing the stumps. WRIGHT and SLEIGH led the scores in the first innings on the Willow side, and BYRON, CROW and CORPS on the part of Troy—BYRON playing as a substitute for WINN. In the second innings of the Willow side they scored 113. The following is the score of the innings by which the game was decided:

TROY.	Score.	WILLOW.	Score.
Corps b. Crossley	14	Sleigh l. b. w., b. Corps	7
Van Klenk b. Gibson	1	Gibson b. Crow	1
Whitehead run out	2	Torrane b. Crow	1
Byron b. Crossley	21	Wright b. Crow	24
Smith b. Gibson	1	Stracken b. Corps	1
Follett b. Gibson	2	Gisborn b. Crow	0
Crow not out	14	Stokes st. Byron, b. Corps	1
Munton b. Gibson	0	Wakefield c. Whitehead, b. Corps	1
Hartley b. Crossley	1	Crossley c. Smith, b. Crow	2
Morris b. Crossley	1	Henderson b. Crow	0
Kay b. Crossley	0	Stevenson not out	4
Byes 1, leg byes 4, wides 1	6	Byes	6
Total	63	Total	46

UMPIRES—Messrs. CUPP and BULL.]

Base-Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

The grand match which is to take place to-day on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, Bedford, between these clubs, will decide the question for the season if the Atlantic wins, but if the Mutual Club should succeed, as their friends are sanguine they will, then a third match is to take place, and as a netural ground will be required, the third game would take place on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. The game to-day will be called at 2:30, previous to which, however, a photograph view of the grounds and the players will be taken by Mr. BERGER, the noted photographic artist of Brooklyn, whose pictures of the late President attracted so much attention in the pictorial journals. Special seats have been reserved for lady visitors on this interesting occasion, both the covered platform seats and the club rooms having been set apart for the fair sex. There are three or four routes to the grounds, the Fulton-avenue cars being most direct, but those crossing the Wall-street and South ferries will find the Atlantic-avenue cars nearest; while those crossing Catharine and Bridge-street ferries will do best to take the De Kalb-avenue cars, getting out at Nostrand-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of JAMES H. KERSWELL, of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, were yesterday consigned to their last resting-place, in the Episcopal burying-ground in the town of Flatbush. The funeral services took place in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the attendance was very large. Members of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and Fourteenth Regiments were present. Deceased was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, 1864. His body was buried near the spot where he fell, and now the remains have been exhumed and brought home, for the purpose of being laid alongside of his deceased relatives. KERSWELL was about twenty-one years of age, and a native of the village of Flatbush, where his parents reside.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A member of the United States Marine Corps, named FRANCIS JOHNSON, was attacked and robbed, while passing along Flushing-avenue, near Washington-avenue, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His pockets were rifled of $30 in bills. Officer DERHAM, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, heard the mariner's cry for aid, and hastening to his assistance, the perpetrators fled. Several citizens, however, coming from an opposite direction, succeeded in arresting three men, with the aid of the officer, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. Their names are STEADMAN GREENWOOD, CHARLES SAUNDERS and JOHN WILKINSON. They were held for a hearing. Mr. JOHNSON's injuries, it is feared, are of a fatal character, he having been dreadfully beaten.

BURGLARIES BY BOYS.—The Forty-third Precinct Police have succeeded in tracing a large number of burglaries to the boys HINES, HENRY and DOLAN, who were arrested Friday for having robbed the house No. 294 Henry-street. The police have also succeeded in gaining possession of a large quantity of various kinds of personal property and silver plate stolen by this gang, for which owners are wanted. Many of the articles are marked with initials, so that they can easily be identified.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 145, of which 21 were men, 12 women, 61 boys and 51 girls. The principal diseases were: Convulsions, 22; cholera infantum, 30; dysentery, 10; marasmus, 10; consumption, 9; inflammation of the lungs, 6; scarlet fever, 2; sun-stroke, 1; small-pox, 2; bronchitis, 2; croup, measles and diphtheria, 1 each, &c. Under 1 year of age, 60; natives of the United States, 117; Ireland, 17; England, 2; other countries, 9.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made by burglars to break open the liquor-store of GEORGE FITZGERALD, corner of Bridge and John streets, on Sunday morning, by prying off the shutter. They were discovered by a watchman on the opposite side of the way, and made their escape.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 12, 1865.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	105	500 Quick. Min. Co.	56
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106	100 do	55⅞
600 do.......Small	106¼	200 do	56
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	100 At. Mail S. Co	143
		450 do	141
4,000 do	104⅝	100 do	140½
50,000 U.S.5s, 10-40s..C.	97	20 Penn. Coal Co.	155
1,000 do	97⅛	1000 Brunswick Land	11
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99	100 Chi. & N. W.	28¾
		500 do	28⅞
75,000 do	98⅞	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	92½
13,000 do	98¾	200 do s10	92¼
5,000 do..First Ser.	99	100 do	92⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	100 do..2d call.b30	92½
		200 do	92¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s	72½	100 Erie Railway	85⅞
8,000 do	72¾	25 do	85
2,000 Mo. State 6s	71	100 do	86¼
4,000 do	70¾	100 do b10	85⅞
6,000 Erie 4th M.	95½	200 do 2d call	85⅞
5,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	97	400 Reading R s30	106
4,000 Mich. S. 2d M	90	500 do	106
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	103¼	100 do	106⅝
5,000 M.&P.duC.1stM.	96	300 do	106⅜
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102½	200 do b10	106¼
100 Phoenix Bank	90	200 Mich. S.&N.I.R.b10	65½
10 Bank of Commerce	104¼	200 do	65½
100 Canton Co	39½	200 Cleve. & Pitts	70¼
200 Cum. Coal Pr....b30	42½	300 do 2d call	70⅝
100 do	42⅛	28 Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	126
300 do	42⅝	800 Chic. & N.W.Pr.	62⅛
200 Cen. Coal Co	50	200 Chic. & R. I. R	108¾
6 West. U. Teleg'h	73	100 Mil. & P. du C.	39⅜
400 P., Ft. W. & C	97		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100 Erie Rail..x-d...s3	85¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts...b30	70⅝
100 do	86	200 do b3	70⅝
200 do s3	86	200 do	70⅝
200 do	86⅛	700 do	70⅝
300 do s3	86¼	200 do c	70⅝
200 do	86¼	500 do	70⅝
300 do s3	86⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol	102¼
200 do	86⅛	100 Chic. & R. I s3	108½
100 do b3	86⅛	100 do	108½
100 do s3	86⅛	200 At. Mail S. Co.	136½
200 do s3	85⅞	100 do b3	132
300 Reading R s3	106⅜	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr. b3	62⅛
200 do	106⅜	300 do	62½
100 Cumb. Coal s3	42⅛	600 do s3	62½
200 Bruns. Land Co. b3	11⅛	100 do b3	62⅝
100 do b3	11½		

MONDAY, Aug. 14—A. M.

Business was generally active, through the past week. The Import entries continue free, the Customs large, and the Export clearances of Domestic Produce on the increase. A fair trade is also doing by the Grocers and Domestic Commission houses, and an active commerce going on with the Southern coastwise ports, particularly New-Orleans, where the receipts and stock of Cotton have accumulated and freights for New-York and for Europe in demand. Thus far, the direct shipments of Cotton to Liverpool from that port have not been large, owing to the absence of responsible or well-established buyers, and the difficulty of negotiating Exchange. Bills on England, with shipping documents, have been sold as low as 100@102 ℘ cent. for Gold. Here the Money market works steadily at 7 ℘ cent., and Exchange met a partial improvement for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday, say to 108⅝@108¾ for Gold, while Gold has declined 2 ℘ cent., owing in part to the sales of a portion of the current Customs receipts from the Treasury Office and the discouragement which this operation and the absence of an export demand has brought upon the speculators for the rise.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,017,443, as against the total entries of $4,154,575, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,894,479, against $6,463,846 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $324,018, against $341,883 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,790,522. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,181 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,136.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st July) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	July 8	$2,764,792
February	11,366,964	July 15	3,687,174
March	15,769,131	July 22	6,266,463
April	13,937,972	July 29	4,267,329
May	12,699,024	Aug. 5	5,484,358
June	16,619,289	Aug. 12	5,017,443
Total			$108,769,711
As against same time 1864			163,711,277
Decrease since Jan. 1			$54,941,566

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	July 5	$1,757,232
February	15,750,802	July 12	4,063,538
March	14,397,718	July 19	2,847,737
April	7,711,648	July 26	2,947,348
May	8,258,275	Aug. 2	1,781,971
June	8,246,644	Aug. 9	3,894,479
Total			$88,219,011
Against same time 1864			130,115,529
Decrease to date			$43,896,518

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	3,184,853	July 8	$28,858
February	1,023,201	July 15	298,280
March	381,913	July 22	132,115
April	961,026	July 29	180,715
May	7,255,071	Aug. 5	21,108
June	5,199,472	Aug. 12	324,018
Total			$18,990,630
Against same date 1864			31,445,842
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,455,212

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,082	June	750,465
March	1,673,444	July	1,092,804
April	2,307,024	Aug. 9	721,034
Total to date			$10,740,851
Against deliveries to date, 1864			6,785,393
Increase since Jan 1			$3,955,458

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
July	9,908,190	July	5,714,367
Aug. 5	2,591,648	Aug. 5	228,300
Aug. 12	2,790,522	Aug. 12	94.271
Total	$52,368,308	Total	$22,837,583

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	143⅜@140¾@141⅞
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	106⅛@106
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years	97¼@97½
New-York Central	92¼@92⅝
New-York and Erie	85@89@86⅛
Rock Island	108⅛@108½
Michigan Southern	66@65¾
Michigan Central	108@108½
Illinois Central	126@124
Hudson River	112¼@112
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	71⅛@70⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼@97¼
Chicago and Northwestern	28@30@28¼
Almaden Quicksilver	57@55¾
Mariposa Gold	12¼@12
Cumberland	42½@42½
Reading	106¼@106¼
Northwestern Preferred	62½@64@62½
Brunswick Land Co.	11⅛@13@11½
Canton Land Co.	39@39

The week wound up with a steady market for Money at full 7 ℘ cent. The demand was less active than on Saturday week. The Banks are not free lenders at any rate to the Brokers, but there is a large amount of outside balances which are offered at the going rate to the leading and responsible Stock firms. The reduction in the Sub-Treasury balances on Friday, about three millions, gave no additional means to the Banks, as the Money is understood to have gone to New-Orleans, and perhaps other points for government account.

The price of Gold is the same as on Friday afternoon, or a fraction firmer—141⅛@141¼ ℘ cent. The speculation for the rise, after sustaining a decline of full 2 ℘ cent., is rather languid. The shipments of the week in American Gold Coin is only $62,500. In Silver and Spanish Gold and Gold bars, $261,518, making, altogether, for the week, $324,018. The Gold Customs, $2,790,522. The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise are a little over five millions; about three-fifths Dry Goods.

The Stock Exchange left off somewhat easier than on Friday on the Railways, and very steady on Governments. The Miscellaneous list was marked by a further heavy decline in Atlantic Mail Shares, which were done under 130 ℘ cent., on rumors or suspicions of various sorts, the chief of which is that the Pacific Company have threatened an independent line of their own on this side, unless better steamers are placed in service by the Atlantic than at present.

There was no Second Board, as usual, on Saturday. On the Street, at 3 o'clock, the following quotations were made. The Brokers left the Street early. Gold firmer:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97½	97	N. West Pref	62½	62½
U. S. 5-20s	106	106	Rock Island	108¼	108½
N. Y. Central	92½	92⅜	Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼
Erie	86	86⅛	Cumb'land Coal	42⅜	42⅛
Hudson	112	112	Quicksilver	56¼	55⅞
Reading	106⅛	106⅜	Mariposa	12¼	12
Mich. Southern	65⅞	65⅜	Canton	39¼	39
Illinois Central	124	124	Atlantic Mail	145	130
Mich Central	108⅛	108⅛	Brunswick	11	11⅜
Pittsburgh	70⅛	70⅜	Ohio Certificates	24⅝	24½
Northwest	28½	28¼	American Gold	141⅛	141⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares. A heavy fall of 12@14 ℘ cent. is marked in Phenix Bank:

New-York	111	American Exchange	114
Merchants'	107	Chatham	126
Mechanics'	110	Bank of the Republic	102
Union	116	Bank of N. America	107
America	130	Hanover	105
City	180	Irving	105
Phenix	80	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	126	People's	109
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Shoe and Leather	103
Commerce	104	Import's' & Traders	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Central National	104½
Ocean	82	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	88	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	93½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Harlem, 3d mort., 68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85
Chi., B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	96
Mich. S.& N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	96
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	74
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	75
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103½	Mil. & St. Paul Incomes.	68

It transpired late on Saturday that one of the Gold Brokers was in trouble. His checks were not all made good at the Bank. In one instance the Gold was returned; in other cases the checks were held over uncertified until this morning.

The July traffic of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road was:

In July, 1865	$226,048
In July, 1864	214,533
Increase	$11,515

A correspondent sends the following suggestions pertinent to the recent Bank defalcation:

1. The Receiving and Paying Tellers should change desks alternate days, each thereby becoming more familiar with the customers, their character, standing, and the nature of their business.

2. When the cash is balanced after the business of the day, the alternate should be called to witness *and sign and certify to its correctness by actual count and inspection.*

3.—The *bookkeepers should alternate* at lest twice week. It should make no difference to a bookkeeper whether he posts A to J, or P to Z. It may take them a little longer at first to become familiar with the folios of the different ledgers, but even that might be avoided by the one most familiar with a particular ledger indexing for his successor to post.

Had this course been pursued (and it is so simple that it is a wonder bank officers have not thought of it before) there could have been no Mercantile, Phenix, or Union Bank defalcations developing themselves after months of successful concealment.

The New-York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mining Company, the New-York and Washoe Mining Company, and the New-York and Reese River Mining Company, announce quarterly gold dividends, payable on the 1st of September, at the office of Messrs. GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 30 bbls. Ashes, 9,442 bbls. Flour, 1,064 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 16,925 bushels Wheat, 137,510 bushels Corn, 57,736 bushels Rye, 56,440 bushels Oats, 1,410 pkgs. Provisions, and 170 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75@$7 87½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,019 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—An improved demand prevails for the principal kinds, partly to fill orders from Western and Southern buyers, and in view of the light stocks of desirable styles available, prices favor sellers. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 25@$4 50; Boy's, $1 50@$3; Youth's, $1 25@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged Boots, $4@$6 50; Men's Calf Sewed Boots, $5 50@$7 50; Boy's Calf Pegged Boots, $3@$4 25; Youth's, $2 25@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 25@$2; Men's Split Brogans, $1@$1 50; Boy's Kip and Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 50; Youth's, 65c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $2@$3 35; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Boy's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Youth's, $1 37@$1 85; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1@$1 40; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid Boots, $1 40@$2; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 50@$1 75; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses', $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 50; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75: Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2 50@$4 25; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made, $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made, $1@$1 75; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 80c.@$2 25 ℘ pair.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand and steady. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been freely offered and purchased at easier and irregular quotations. Middlings, 43c.@45c. ℘ lb. The receipts of Cotton at this port, week ending last evening, reached 16,181 bales, and at New-Orleans, week ending with Aug. 8, 19,465 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, at about former prices Sales since our last amount to 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 90@$6 40; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 50@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$8 20 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 90	@$6 40
Extra State	6 50	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 8 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 25	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 15	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $7 85@$9 for poor to good, and $9 10@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 60@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat has been moderate, mainly for Winter, which has advanced 2c.@3c. ℘ bush. Sales 65,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 06@$2 07; Red Western at $1 90@$1 95; Amber Spring at $1 46; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 46 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more plenty and less sought after at declining prices. Sales since our last, 30,000 bushels at 85c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@91c. for sound mixed Western, and 91½c. for new Yellow do. ℘ bushel. Western Oats continue in good demand, at 65c.@65½c., and State at 62c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been more active. Sales 8,200 bushels Western at 97c. per bushel.

HAY—Has been in fair demand and firm at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 65c.@95c. for new ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inquired for at buoyant prices, the range being from 12½c.@45c. for very inferior to fancy, ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 30,618 hides; sales and resales, 43,700 Hides, the latter including 17,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 16½c.@16¾c., gold, usual selection; 300 Dry Honduras, 18 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Western, 27 lbs., private terms; 6,000 City Slaughters, 50@80 lbs., 8c.@10½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 314,200 (same time last year 686,800—year before, 455,300) and 600 bales. The stock consists of 146,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 40,000 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 27,500 Dry Orinoco, 29,000 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 11,000 Dry Central America, &c., 3,500 Dry Bahia, 900 Dry Maracaibo, 12,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 6,000 Dry New Orleans and Western, 10,000 Dry Southern, 1,000 Dry West Indies, 2,000 Dry Sierra Leone, 36,800 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 3,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 2,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 25 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—The movement in this line during the past week, Messrs HULL & Co., notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market continues active under a fair demand from manufacturers and the Western trade, a number of whom have been in the Swamp, buying freely. Prices have advanced during the week about ½c. on all descriptions, and at the close are firm at our outside figures; at which, however, many of the trades refuse to sell their choice parcels. Prime grades are very scarce, while of the more common descriptions there is only a fair assortment. The receipts from the tanneries continue light—28,000 Sides for the week—and the supply is diminishing. Oak Sole is in very active request at improving rates, while the stock and receipts are light. Rough Upper is in fair demand at quoted rates." We quote, Sole; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good, Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 34½c.@35½c., Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 34½@35½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Buonos Ayres, &c., Damaged, all weights, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Poor, all weights, 20@23c., Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been in rather more request, including Ingot Copper at 30½c.@32c. ℘ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $42@$44.; No. 1 American do. at $39@$40 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at 6¾c.@6⅞c., in gold ℘ lb.; Straits Tin at 26¾c.@27c., and Banca do. at 28½c.@28½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, including Crude Turpentine, at $7 50@$8 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 30@$1 35 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $6@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 50; bleached do. at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 05; Linseed at $1 19@$1 21; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Grease Oil at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been sparingly sought after at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71c. for do., free. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active speculative demand, opening at advanced prices, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 50, closing at $32 75, cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$31 for 1863-4 Mess; $27@$28 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 6,500 bbls. New Mess, for August and September delivery, sellers' options, at $32@$33 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 480 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard has been quiet, yet firm. Sales, 1,000 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef continues in good demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 750 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm, at $22 50@$25 ℘ tierce. Butter continues in limited demand at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@28c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—lightcolored	22	@24
Western—common	20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@15¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@11

SKINS—Deer are scarce and in fair demand. Sales, 8,000 lbs. Para and 1,500 lbs. Central American on private terms. Goat continue in active request at firm prices. The stock of Mexican is entirely exhausted, and we have to report a sale of 50 bales Tampico, to arrive, at 50c., gold. At auction, 11 bales damaged Tampico realized 67c., and 58 bales Matamoras 25c.@55c. cash; 23 bales Buenos Ayres also sold on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand has been very moderate at former quotations. Sales, since our last, 685 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅞c.@13½c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14½c.@19½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12⅞c.; and 10,000 lbs. Grease, at 13½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls. at $2 18½@$2 19½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been rather sparingly sought after at uniform prices. The week's sales include 260,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 57½c.@75c.; 40,000 lbs. do. pulled at 60c.@72½c., and 670 bales foreign, part Mestiza, at 30c.@38c. ℘ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the weeks's sales add up 800,000 lbs. domestic at the previous range of 63c.@72½c. for fleece, and 71c.@73c. for the various grades pulled; 10,000 lbs. Merino pulled sold at 71c. Foreign Wool to the amount of 122,400 lbs. brought as follows: 35 bales Mestiza, 35c.@38c.; 118 bales Cape, 38c.@42c., and 84 Australian, 47½c. Aggregate sales of foreign wool, 677 bales.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quite dull and heavy to-day, with 458 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Hair at 17s. 6d. For other ports, no important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark to the Baltic, Petroleum. at 6s. 6d.; a ship, 1,466 tons, 1,300 hhds. Tobacco, to Genoa, 35s., or if to Naples 37s. 6d.; a Bremen bark, 820 tons, Tobacco, to Cadiz, 30s., or if to Valentia or Alicante 35s.; from Lingan and Glace Bay to New-York $5 75 is now offered for Coal; a schr., 392 tons, to Mobile and back, $4,500; one from Newark to Philadelphia, Plaster, 17c. ℘ bbl.; one from Philadelphia to Salem, Coal, $3; one from Elizabethport to Saugus, $2; one from Jersey City to Boston, $1 70; a bark, 3,000 bbls. from Philadelphia to Antwerp, Petroleum; a schr. from Jacksonville to Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 481 tons, to River Plate and back, a brig from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, Coal; a bark 4,000 bbls., to Havana, a schr., 198 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, and one from Jacksonville to New-York, Lumber, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
very slightly stained, at 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard.

REAL PARIS EMPRESS CLOTHS, (all wool,)
very little damaged, at 80c. to $1 25.
FINE FRENCH POPLINS, ALL COLORS,
at 60c., 65c., 70c. and 75c. per yard.
ALSO,
10 BALES and CASES of FINE WOOLEN BLANKETS,
a portion of which are
SOILED AND DAMAGED,
and which we offer as low as $6 per pair.
ALSO,
DAMAGED QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
ALSO,
DAMAGED JACONET, NAINSOOK and BOOK MUSLINS.
ALSO,
A LARGE LOT OF LACE DRAPERY,
at 50c. a yard and upwards.

We call the special attention of our customers to the above bargains.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in this city.
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

Signed
JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.

No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B. MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH CABINET FURNITURE—EVery description of parlor, store and bank furniture made to order at short notice. Repairing of all kinds, and fitting up of interiors promptly attended to at reasonable prices. JOHN DREHER, F. WINTERFIELD, No. 113 East 29th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—ACTING MAD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

South Bend, Ind., was visited on Wednesday night with a fierce and devastating tornado. Its track was about two hundred yards wide. It commenced a mile east of Notre Dame College, and swept through the centre of the town, and to a distance of ten miles. Roofs and chimnies of many substantial structures were struck off, and many frame buildings ruined. Trees and shrubbery were torn up by the roots. The Court-house, a large brick building, was unroofed. One of the churches was also unroofed. Several large brick buildings in course of erection in the business part of the town were leveled to the ground. Hundreds of residences shared in the general damage. The most serious loss to South Bend, however, is the destruction of a large bridge across St. Joseph River, some three hundred feet long, and costing $24,000, which was swept off. The entire damage in the town is estimated at $200,000. The loss outside of South Bend is not known, but must be heavy. Many persons were injured, but no lives lost.

A Richmond paper says: "It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant and wonderful corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food. No contingency of drought, hail or storm can now injure that great Southern crop for man and beast. With granaries bursting with corn, all else goes well with the Southern farmer. Whites, blacks, horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, sheep and fowls all wax fat when the supply of corn is unstinted. During a recent trip through a portion of the Valley of Virginia, where the ruins of mills and barns still mark the ravages of war, we found the corn crop everywhere magnificent in promise. We were informed that throughout the Valley of Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to the southern extremity of the valley, the corn, oats and hay crops are better than they had been for years."

A young man named EDWARD ROGERS, lately discharged from the First Vermont Cavalry, poisoned himself with arsenic sometime Saturday night, at Georgia, Vt. He was recently married, possessed of great energy, and a naturally lively temperament, though for the last year or two he has been exceedingly despondent and gloomy. In a letter which he left he said that he was sane, but tired of life; entered the army seeking death; exposed himself continually, and even violated orders that he might be shot, but could not die. He now took the matter into his own hands.

The emigration westward this season is said to be larger than at any former time since the California excitement. It is stated that over five thousand trains and more than forty thousand head of stock passed Fort Laramie in the month of May. These emigrants are largely made up of sturdy, hard-working men, who are accompanied by their families, and are just the right material to develop the rich resources of the Western Territories. A gentleman from Iowa says that the emigration to that State this season is unprecedented.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for July contains a list of 222 savings banks in the six States of New-England, and 73 in the city and State of New-York, with the amount of deposits and number of depositors in each of those 295 institutions; the aggregate deposits being in the New-England States $119,793,425, making together $231,176,366, which is more than the savings deposits in all Great Britain, and more than in the remainder of the United States.

The *Boston Commonwealth* learns that it is not improbable that the names of Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH, for collector of this port, Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for naval officer, and Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, for surveyor, will be sent to the President for commissions, superseding thereby Hons. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, AMOS TUCK and CHARLES A. PHELPS, respectively.

Capt. ROBERT SEDDEN, one of the oldest residents of New-Orleans, died in that city on the 21st of July. He was the hero of the memorable fight of the gunboats, under Capt. AP CATESBY JONES, against the British flotilla, near the entrance of Lake Borgne, on the 14th of December, 1814. He was the last known survivor of that bloody engagement.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:—"We understand that an impression prevails in the county of Franklin that the officer commanding in this district has forbidden the cultivation of wheat. The idea is so ridiculous that we would not notice it if we were not assured that there are many people in that county who actually believe this idle report."

The custom-house officers at Island Pond seized one of the locomotives of the Grand Trunk Railway with some whisky stowed away in it, last Saturday night. It has been a practice, it seems, to get liquor into the State in this way, and now the officers have commenced taking the smuggled goods, "together with the vessel importing the same."

JAMES MITCHELL, a son of the notorious JOHN MITCHELL, made a journey, a few days ago, from Richmond to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of having an interview with his father. The interview was not permitted, and the young man returned to Richmond.

The question of erecting a monument in Lawrence, Kansas, to the martyrs of the QUANTRELL massacre is being talked of. Sixty-four of the martyrs were buried in one trench. There were about one hundred and fifty buried in all.

The Springfield *Republican* says there is an unusual scarcity of servant girls in that city, and recommends the Freedmen's Bureau to send colored girls to supply the deficiency.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Moravian*, which arrived yesterday at Father Point, we received five days' later news from Europe. The intelligence respecting the Atlantic Telegraph is meagre and unsatisfactory. Communication was kept up with the *Great Eastern* until the 2d inst., when the signals began to grow weak and indistinct, and finally ceased altogether. The cause of the interruption was unknown. Communication was speedily resumed after the break which occurred on the 29th ult. Atlantic Cable shares declined to nominal rates, and insurance on the cable advanced to sixty guineas.

LOCAL NEWS.

The hearing in the great Phenix Bank defalcation case was had on Saturday morning at the Jefferson Market Court, but after some little skirmishing among the different counsel the case was postponed until Tuesday morning. There were three prisoners arraigned before Justice LEDWITH. HENRY B. JENKINS, charged with the defalcation, CHAS. BROWN and GENEVIEVE BROWER, charged with complicity with JENKINS in his operations in embezzlement. All three of the prisoners appeared to take matters quite easy. JENKINS has engaged Judge EDMONDS and D. T. WALDEN as his counsel, while Mr. STUART appeared for BROWN and his paramour. The total defalcation will not exceed $300,000, and is covered by the surplus in hand.

Capt. HEDDEN and Officer WEBB, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on Friday, arrested two men named ANDREW WISEMAN and FRANK BAKER, on the charge of being connected in disposing of counterfeit issues of the new fifty-cent postal currency—a large quantity of which was found in WISEMAN'S possession. In his house in Forsyth-street, Sergeant WEBB also found $195 in counterfeit fives on the Weybosset Bank of Providence, R. I. The money is well calculated to deceive. The prisoners were held for examination before the United States Court.

Yesterday morning, at Jefferson Market Police Court, one G—— was arraigned for abandonment, an accomplished lady from Washington confronting him as complainant, while Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, of Niagara, Canada West, the wife of Maj. FITZGERALD, of the British army, also appeared as G——'s mistress. Justice LEDWITH required the accused to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. G—— appears to have been a consummate rake.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning MALLY COUGHLIN, of No. 577 Third-avenue, having been engaged with other persons in an assault upon EMMRICH SCHNEIDER, of No. 637 Second-avenue, keeper of a lager-bier saloon, was shot by him in the breast. The wound may prove mortal.

Coroner WILDEY finished the inquest, Saturday, over the body of JAMES H. EARL, the alleged confederate of JENKINS in the Phenix Bank robbery. The jury found that EARL committed suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife.

A colored man, named WILLIAM A. BROOKS, died very suddenly, on Saturday morning, of congestion of the lungs, at a dance-house in Church-street. An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner WILDEY.

Capt. HUTCHINGS and Sergeants HICKS and MCILWAINE, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, surprised a gang of prize-fighters on Ward's Island, early yesterday morning. No arrests were made.

Mr. F. GREIS's cabinet manufactory, at No. 165 Attorney-street, was damaged to the extent of about $500, yesterday afternoon, by fire which originated in a defective flue.

On Saturday evening an unknown man was accidentally drowned, while bathing in the East River, at the foot of Grand-street. The body was not recovered.

Eight stables in Lewis-street were consumed, early yesterday morning, by fire of incendiary origin. Three horses perished in the flames.

Gold left off 141¾ on Saturday. The stock market rather tame, The Gold Customs of the week were very large, and the export of Specie inconsiderable. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. One of the Gold brokers was reported in difficulty at the close of the day.

The general markets were rather tame on Saturday. Flour was steady in price, but inactive. Winter Wheat advanced 2c.@3c., while Corn and Oats were a shade lower, with a fair inquiry. New Mess Pork opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily. Cotton was plenty and depressed. Groceries and Whisky were in moderate demand. The freight market was quite dull.

The Necessity of Revising the Revenue System—The National Credit.

Next in importance to the great business of restoring the Southern States to their normal relations, is the duty of remodeling the revenue system, which alone gives security to our national debt. That system now hardly deserves the name. From one end to the other it is full of unjust inequalities and absurd anomalies. It is a piece of incongruous patchwork made up at different times, in Congress, without the light of experience, and for the most part by mere novices, and rendered all the worse by the multifarious and oftentimes fantastic decisions of the various commissioners of internal revenue. Perhaps it is as good as could reasonably be expected in a period of war, when the actual necessities of the government, present and prospective, were entirely uncertain, and the great concern was how to keep the armies in an effective condition from day to-day. The public mind then troubled itself little about taxation, so that the war went on prosperously; and the government was little solicitous about the manner of getting the money so that its pressing demands were met,

But now the war is over. Its entire cost can be definitely calculated. The revenue system can now be shaped with reference to particular amounts to be realised, in order to meet the interest upon the debt, and to pay the current expenses of the Government. The people, no longer engrossed by the events of the war, give more attention to the doings of the tax-gatherer, and feel, as never before, all that is inequitable. If they have not as yet manifested any special dissatisfaction, it has been because they have had confidence that present abuses would be rectified. To fulfill this expectation, in the completest manner possible, is the imperative duty of the Government.

Our own belief is that the American people would submit to any amount, or any mode of taxation sooner than permit the bonds which have been issued to maintain the war to be dishonored. We cannot conceive it possible that the people would in any circumstances discard the debt which was contracted to save the republic, and secure priceless blessings for themselves and their posterity. Yet there are tens of thousands of enemies of the government who would gladly spread this distrust. They use every complaint made against the particular method of taxation as evidence of hostility to all taxation; and just as far as they are successful in this, just so far must the national credit suffer. Though the determination of the people to pay the national debt to the last farthing be really as fixed as the hills, yet if by any management a shadow of doubt can be cast upon that fact the national bonds must fall in the market. It is the duty of the government to see well to it that its enemies get no such opportunity. The first thing necessary to this end is a system of taxation that shall be adjusted with perfect fairness, and yield the greatest returns with the least pressure. There should be the same solicitude to remove every just cause of complaint that there is to maintain the national credit, forasmuch as complaint is taken at and turned to the direct damage of the credit.

A board of three well-qualified commissioners has been appointed by the government to remodel our entire revenue system. It is now engaged in a diligent examination of the systems of other countries, and of the practical working of our own revenue laws and regulations now in operation. It is a task of great magnitude which they have before them, but we do not doubt that they will perform it with faithfulness, and that their labors will prove of the greatest value. Of course these labors will result simply in recommendations, which it will be for the government to accept, and for Congress to adopt, only just so far as it is deemed advisable. There are great questions which, whatwhatever the judgment of these commissioners may be upon them, ought to be settled only after the fullest discussion in Congress; such questions as the reduction of the income tax; the proportion which direct should bear to indirect taxation; the expediency of confining the excise, as in England, to a very few articles, largely consumed, and yet not strictly belonging to the necessaries of life; whether the present mode of repeating taxes upon the same article, at different stages of manufacture, is not inequitable and injurious; whether the tariff should be shaped with exclusive reference to revenue considerations, or be to some extent adapted to furnish incidental protection for such American manufactures as need it. If it be determined that revenue should be the sole object to be regarded in shaping the system, then will come the difficult question of deciding how much the future is to be taken into account in fixing rates. It would clearly be bad policy to tax any branch of industry so heavily that it would languish, even through the immediate product might be large. Yet there is a class of public men who, in levying taxation, never rise above the wisdom of the old woman who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. Our national debt must exist as a public burden a great many years to come. The next generation as well as this will have to be taxed to meet its demands. We may reduce its magntiude by extorting the largest taxes from all kinds of industry; but if the effect is to depress industry, and thus retard the growth of the country, it would be injustice as well to our children as to ourselves. The great problem is how to fix the revenue so that its sources shall be continually growing larger instead of less as the years pass. We cannot shut off altogether the tax-gatherer from industry in order that it may thrive the better. Neither can we afford to let him stop its thriving by wringing from it the utmost he can. It will require great wisdom to determine his limits.

It will task the next Congress to settle all these points wisely. But the more successful it is in framing the best possible system, the more solidly established will be the national credit; the more cheerfully will the people accept every requirement, and the more difficult it will be for public enemies to draw anybody into the delusion that repudiation is possible.

The Southern Governors.

The Provisional Governors appointed by President JOHNSON for the important work of restoring the Southern States to their civil relations, on a constitutional basis, have, without exception, approved themselves singularly well adapted to their positions. Their action, in the first steps, has, in every case, been discreet, temperate and conservative. They have adopted the wise policy of interfering as little as possible with those things which enter into the character, history and institutions of each State, which were established in other times and are adapted to existing conditions. In one direction they must build anew, and radically, but in others they find the result of much valuable work, which only requires to be let alone. Belonging to the States which they have been appointed to temporarily govern, these Provisional Governors have entered upon their duties with a knowledge of the people and of the local laws and necessities which is of the highest advantage to them, and the fruits of which have already appeared in their measures and messages. While unequivocally loyal in every action and word, they do not unnecessarily stir up popular prejudices, or bear about the mien of conquerors. They all proclaim unflinchingly, however, that slavery is totally and forever abolished, and aid energetically in the reconstruction of the new social state upon the basis of universal freedom.

All the Provisional Governors of the States on this side of the Mississippi River have, moreover, the good fortune of being popular in their respective States. Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, and Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, are both gentlemen who have been leaders of the progressive party, and who have been widely known as men of ability and character; while Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia; Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, and Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, have long been recognized in their native States as men of unblemished reputation, of high principle and of great capacity.

In the initial steps which these officers have taken, and in the others which they are about to take, lie the most difficult part of their work, and the most difficult part of the great labor of reconstruction. If they manage in the future with the discretion and justice which have characterized their first movements, they will have reflected honor upon themselves and done eminent service to their country.

House Building in New-York.

We are glad to learn that the business of house building in this city has fairly begun, and is assuming considerable dimensions. Stores down town, residences up town, and houses in the suburban localities, are being erected with something like ante-war activity. Judging by present appearances, and by what is now going on, we should think that all of the old inhabitants of Church-street will get rooted out this year, and in place of the houses which have so long disgraced the locality, it will be lined from end to end with such immense wholesale warehouses as now are found in its lower part. Beside the residences being built in the upper part of town, houses have been going up in Jersey City, Hudson City, and many of the other towns on the East and North Rivers. As a consequence of this, and partly from another cause, it is not now so absolutely hopeless to find a place of shelter in the city as it has been for the last year or two. There are now such things as advertisements of houses to let, some of them, too, at reasonable prices, and many of the house agents can show quite respectable lists of vacant houses of one sort or another. The other cause, to which we referred above, is the fact that within the last two months part of the great body of Southerners, who have made New-York City their residence during the war, have now returned to their own homes in their own States. Tens of thousands from the border and other States found here safety, quiet and every sort of social enjoyment, while the localities to which they belonged were ravaged and harassed by war; and the ruin that overtook the cities of the Southern seaboard sent to this metropolis tens of thousands more. Latterly these have been flocking back to such States as Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, and to such cities as New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Norfolk, and, in fact, to all the cities and States of the South. We rejoice to see New-York populous, prosperous and cosmopolitan; but it was impossible to urge people to stay among us with such crushing rents as have lately been ruling.

The Collision on Lake Superior.

The recent dreadful collision on Lake Superior raises the question again whether our navigation laws are all that they should be.

Here were two large steamers, full freighted with passengers, seeing each other when miles apart, and yet so navigated that one runs into the other and sinks her in about three minutes. The particulars of the navigation are not given with fullness enough to tell which one was in fault, nor does it matter much, as far as the seventy-five or a hundred unfortunate passengers who lost their lives are concerned, which vessel was to blame. But we hope that the matter will be investigated and the blame placed where it belongs. It may be that the fault is with the law which Congress passed last year, for as is very well known by steamboat men, that law was one really calculated rather to increase accidents by collision than to prevent them.

If the difficulty lay with the law, let the public know it, to the end that some proper methods may be taken, as soon as Congress comes together, to have existing defects properly remedied. But if the occurrence was the result of carelessness, or of that recklessness which seems almost inherent in Americans, and which leads pilots altogether too often to run the risk of collision rather than to lose a few minutes by keeping entirely clear of danger, then let us know that too. It may tend to lessen such dangers in the future, and there will always be enough of them at the best.

The Atlantic Cable.

The Queenstown telegram respecting the cable, received by the *Cuba*, was dated Sunday, the 30th, and contained simply the announcement that up to the previous day, (Saturday, the 29th,) seven hundred miles of cable, in all, had been payed out—one hundred and fifty miles on the day named—"when insulation was lost; cause unknown."

Five days' later European news comes to us to-day by the *Moravian*, bringing intelligence of the *Great Eastern* down to noon of the 2nd of August. The interval of four days, from the 29th of July to the 2nd inst., appears to have been occupied—contrary to our anticipations—in paying out the cable at the rate of 125 miles a day; for there were 1,200 miles payed out up to 2nd inst., and to that date the signals continued good. During the day, however, they became unintelligible, and ultimately ceased, as they had done on the 29th ult.; and from the 2d to the 4th insts., when the *Moravian* sailed, the signals had not been renewed.

The news before us gives but few details, and the comments of the London press are not cheerful. It is said that the trouble on the 29th was speedily got over, but what it was we can only guess. However, the great ship went on, and at the hour the signals ceased she was about two-thirds of the way across, and in the deepest water of the route, 2,400 fathoms, or 14,400 feet. It is stated that hauling in the cable to find the weak place could only be done in very still weather, and then at the rate of only a quarter of a mile an hour. The ship is also provided with buoys by which the cable may be cut loose and the end kept afloat, but this is not likely to be resorted to, as it would be next to impossible to find it if so left to the drift of currents and storms.

Altogether the brief and jumbled report coming to us last night is unsatisfactory, and it will require a large capacity of hope to find in it a prospect of success for the great enterprise. It is hazardous to speculate upon such uncertain data, and so we leave the reader to his own good judgment.

LOOSE BANKING.—The case of JENKINS, of the Phenix Bank, like that of the defaulting teller, WINDSOR, shows a disgracefully loose system of bank management. One of the officers of the Phenix Bank appears in print to assure the public that the loss of the bank will not exceed $300,000, and that the surplus will cover this amount. Probably this assurance may bring some degree of consolation to the unfortunate stockholders. But the statement leaves untouched the grave and startling fact, that the defalcation had been going on for years, with no inspection of the accounts to show its origin or the manner in which the delinquent committed his gigantic robberies. We cannot see that the superior officers of the bank are entirely guiltless in this matter. Nothing but the very loosest management could have presented the facilities for perpetrating frauds so enormous. And we only trust that these repeated warnings we are having may not be thrown away upon other banking institutions in the city and throughout the country.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK CITY.—The country papers, taking their cue from certain New-York journals, are publishing the most frightful articles about the awful prevalence of crime in this city. They descant upon the "Carnival of Crime," the "Epidemic of Crime," the "Criminal Furore," and the "Criminal Era," in New-York, in a fashion that makes us pause to think whether it be possible that we are really living in such times, and amid such a state of things. "Crime," says one rural sheet, "is fearfully on the increase in the modern Babel. Wives are slain or shot by their husbands, brothers kill each other, parents perish by the hands of their offspring—in short, there is no form of murder with which New-York has not become familiar of late." "Every interference," we are informed, "has become useless. The police are helpless, for even the servants of the law have been so often ill-treated that they begin to shrink from sacrificing themselves in vain. In fact, it can no longer be concealed that New-York is completely under the control of the rowdy element."

We read last night essentially the same statements as these in nearly a hundred exchanges; and of course they were elaborated in the highest style of rural rhetoric, and innumerable moral and social "lessons" were deduced.

It is all nonsense. There is no such frightful prevalence of crime in this city. There is nothing like a system of general slaughter or assault here. Murders are extremely rare; personal assaults very uncommon. It is quite safe to go out at night—as safe as in any other large city of the world. Half the people on the island are in the streets every night after dark, and never think of such a thing as danger. The police are not helpless, and, except in a political sense, the rowdy element is not the ruling one. It is strange, when so many country folks are continually in town, that we should have to tell the bucolic editors these things.

There are many criminals, it is true, among a heterogeneous population numbering a million, and gathered from all parts of the world; and the aggregate of crime in a month is great. The number of arrests, too, foot up very largely; but these really give no criterion of the extent of the prevalence of crime. One of our city judges, in addressing the Grand Jury the other day, explained this matter by saying that many of the arrests were for the most trivial offences, and for over-indulgence in liquor. Among the arrested, too, are a class known as "revolvers," or petty offenders, who continually revolve from court to prison, from prison to court, and who count on the criminal list upon each occasion of their arrest, and thus swell up largely the grand aggregate.

THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.—An important concession has been made to the local government of the neighboring provinces. Heretofore, their foreign affairs have had to be managed in an exceedingly roundabout way. Such questions, for example, as reciprocity, have had to be approached by a reference of the Canadian Ministers to the Governor-General—by the latter to the Colonial Secretary in London—by that functionary to the head of the British Foreign Office—by the Foreign Secretary in London to the British Minister at Washington, and back again by the same long round of offices. This circumlocution has been so far dispensed with now, that the Provincial Government may communicate directly with the British Legation in Washington. The concession to the colonists is not unimportant. It gives them a certain control over the few foreign relations they have. It brings them one considerable stepnearer independence. And, we trust, it puts them in the way of learning to conduct themselves in a becoming and respectful manner toward their neighbors.

RECIPROCITY.—The Finance Minister of Canada has announced to the local Parliament that he is ready to give up the high duty now imposed on certain American manufactures, for the sake of reciprocity. It does not appear what the exempted articles are to include. But we judge from the tone of the Minister's speech that he fully understands that the reciprocity can no longer be all on one side, and that if we are to have free trade with the Provincials, it must be something more than the name of the thing.

DANGEROUS THOROUGHFARE.—The Broadway Police Squad is an admirable body of men, and is a necessary adjunct to the crowded thoroughfare they govern with such promptness and discretion. We do not know how one-half of the lady promenaders would be able to cross Broadway with safety, were it not for the attentive policeman. But we need another squad for Fulton-street. At the intersection of Fulton with Broadway, the crush and crowd of vehicles is positively dangerous. All day long, the crowds moving up and down town are compelled to dodge under horses' heads and climb over carts, to the no small detriment of their apparel and possible danger of their lives. There is only one policeman stationed there, whose duty it is to preserve order among the ever-clashing cartmen and drivers, and who is expected to see that the safety of the pedestrians is not imperiled. We would suggest to those in authority that the task so imposed is too great for one pair of shoulders to carry. Six men would not be too many.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—A laudable movement is now on foot at Fortress Monroe, Va., having for its object the erection of an enduring and honorable monument to the many thousand soldiers who are buried in and about old Camp Hamilton. It is proposed by the board appointed for that purpose to collect the remains together into Hampton Cemetery, where some 2,000 soldier dead already lie buried, and after this labor of love is completed, to erect a suitable memorial, in granite, to the martyrs there sleeping their last sleep. The cost of the monument will not exceed $8,000, and we trust that the necessary funds will be speedily forthcoming. The board is composed of gentlemen well known in army circles for their Christian and humanitarian efforts among the soldiers. By all means, let us have a monument at Fortress Monroe.

CAN THE STATES TAX U. S. BONDS OR BANKS?

Constitutional Law—Decisions of the Supreme Court—States have no Power to Tax Government Securities—Injustice of the Attempt.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

A constitutional lawyer has no difficulty upon this question; but I see in some of the Eastern States an attempt to get up an excitement about it. This is only another example of what we constantly see in all the paths of life, a recurrence of the same ideas, the same scenes, the same questions—all to be gone over again, and determined anew. All the questions in relation to the conflicting powers of taxation by the National and State Governments have been settled by the Supreme Court; but it may be interesting to put the subject in a simple, popular form, and I, therefore, make the following statement:

1. There is a *concurrent power of taxation*, on all the ordinary subjects of property, between the United States and State Governments. There might be, in some cases, a conflict difficult to settle, but for certain other principles.

2. The United States Government have *a priority of payments*, and as the man who owes a tax owes a debt, the United States Government have a right to the prior payment of taxes.

3. The United States Government have a right to the full exercise of all the powers and functions granted by the constitution, *without any interference by the State Governments*. Hence—

4. The Supreme Court has decided (McCULLOUGH *vs.* State of Maryland, WHEATON'S Reports, 4th vol. 316 p.,) that "the State Governments have no right to any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the Union, to execute its powers. Now, to issue bonds for loans, to charter a national bank, or any number of national banks, are legitimate means to carry out or execute its constitutional powers. The Supreme Court has decided all these points in the most solemn manner; and although the States have repeatedly endeavored to avoid that decision, by indirect means, they have never succeeded, and cannot succeed while the Supreme Court and the National Government do their duty. I am very much surprised that intelligent people should persist in this effort. Any one can see, that if the Legislature of a State can tax the stocks, banks, currency or means of the United States Government, they can tax indefinitely, till the government has lost all power—self-defence. The national defence requires that the National Government should be able to exercise its constitutional powers to its fullest extent; and the framers of the constitution intended and made the constitution to give that power to the government; hence,

5. In the same case of McCULLOUGH vs. Maryland, the Supreme Court decided—that, although the National Government has limited powers, yet it is supreme within its sphere of action. Hence, too,

6. The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of WESTON vs. The City of Charleston, (2d Peters 449,) that "A tax imposed by a law of any State of the United States, or under the authority of such a law, on stock issued for loans made to the United States, is unconstitutional. This is the case direct in regard to the bonds of the United States Government, and the case of McCULLOUGH vs. Maryland is equally clear in regard to National Banks. Unless the Supreme Court (a most improbable hypothesis) should choose to reverse its own decisions, this is the law, and it must stand.

But, how stands the question on its merits? There is, I admit, a certain right of appeal to the common sense and common justice of mankind. Now, would there be either sense or justice in conceding to the States the power to tax the means and resources of the National Government out of existence? Suppose the Supreme Court had upheld South Carolina and Virginia in such a power, where would have been the need of secession? Rebellion would have been a very unnecessary thing.

But let us turn to the action of the United States Government in regard to the power of taxation, and see if it has not been in the highest degree liberal and equitable. The National Government has *concurrent* power with the States to tax all subjects of property; but, it has *not* taxed lands and homes. This great mass of property, known as real estate, the National Government has left entirely to the State. This was the most natural object of taxation, and the States only appropriated it. A double tax would be vexatious, and the National Government wisely abstained from it—and resorted to the tariff—the excise and transfer stamps. The greater part of the taxation by the National Government is on subjects the State Government could not tax at all. To complain of the National Government, on this score, is to the last degree unjust and unwise.

But, says the Hartford *Times*, why should such a mass of property escape taxation? It does not escape. It was taxed when the loan was made. It is one of the considerations which entered into the contract. The takers of the loans of the government (of whom four out of five own small quantities) loaned their money to the nation at a lower rate of interest than they could have got from individuals. In this there were three leading considerations—the high motives of patriotism, the greater safety of government loans, and the fact that government bonds were not to be taxed. Now, let the State of Connecticut, or the State of New-York, go to taxing these loans, made in perfect reliance on the honor of the government, and you will destroy the credit of the nation. No honest people will permit such an injustice. Nor would it be seriously proposed in the Legislatures if there were not such a profound ignorance of constitutional law, and such a total want of statesmanship, where there ought to be knowledge and wisdom. The mode and subjects of taxation, and the relations of the National and State Governments to the general subject ought to be much more seriously studied. Taxation involves the most complicated questions of government; but we do it all off-hand, as if we were inspired, and set the most common journeymen at the most difficult work; and if they happen to get through with their work without absolutely ruining the nation, we commence a series of laudations, by which the cashier of a bank is elevated to be a great financier, and some empty politician to be an illustrious statesman.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The grateful breezes from the Bay did more to evive the interest of the public in things dramatic, han all the attractions enumerated in our advertising columns. All the houses did well, particularly toward the latter end of the week. Wallack's, with DAN BRYANT, was crowded by an uproariously demonstrative throng of the Minstrel Boy's friends; Niblo's, with the latest Boucicaultism, was overrun nightly; the Broadway, where indecencies and buffooneries ruled for a time, had more than its share of patronage; and the fatuitudes of Winter Garden, where BARNUM holds the reins, were gazed at by an amazed number of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The thirtieth presentation of "Arrah na Pogue" will be given to-night at this theatre. Mr. GLENNY, as *Shaun the Post*, has won his way by conscientious action and careful adherence to the probable, to the very van of Irish actors. Thoroughly effective in every situation, evenly balanced, natural and wholly free from exaggeration, he is entitled to the liberal applause vouchsafed him at each appearance. Miss ORTON improves nightly; could it not be arranged so that we might see more of *Arrah* and less of *Fanny?* The constant exertions of brother WHITTON in the "profession to which he belongs," have produced such pleasant sensations in the managerial strong box, that it has been determined to continue "Arrah" for an indefinite period of time. Every night this week then our stay-at-home club can invite its friends to see the pleasantest Irishism on the boards, while on Saturdays henceforth unaccompanied crinoline can monopolize the seats at the Celtic matinées.

WALLACK—MOSS—BRYANT.—No change here. Mr. WALLACK still climbs the classic Catskills, Mr. MOSS still manages the Midsummer retreat, and DAN BRYANT adheres to *Myles-na-Copaleen*, giving his idea of what a quiet Irishman is when tinged with a shade of Afric's heel and toe. One interminable crowd of ready-to-laughers fill the house night after night. They seem to care nothing for anybody nor anything but DANIEL. Let Mr. MOSS announce the said DANIEL as the White Knight in a pantomime, everybody would go to see him and laugh—because he is DAN BRYANT; let him be chronicled as among the dead men, and let his encoffined remains be placed in state upon the stage—the same throng would laugh, because he was DAN BRYANT; let him ride a cane across the platform, let him sit looking at the wall, let him sleep peacefully in a stage cot, let him sing an Irish song while he minstrel-like keeps time with his foot, let him dance an Afric dance as none but he can dance, let him sit in the orchestral stall—let him stalk and mouth as *Brutus*, or tower as *Coriolanus*, or sneak as *Uriah Heep*, or befool himself as the *Mummy*—whatever, it makes no difference, the house would be crowded and every one would laugh.

This week, to-night and every night, BOUCICAULT'S "Colleen Bawn," with Mr. D. BRYANT as *Myles*, and the pretty Miss IONE BURKE as the *Colleen*.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. P. T. BARNUM, whose numerous screeds and various promissory notes fill column after column of the daily and weekly press, and which now comes to us likewise from the other side of the deep, deep sea, keeps open house at the Winter Garden. After passing "the magnificent" at the door, one is ushered into a broad corridor. Seated by the wall first and foremost looms up the same old Nova Scotian longitudinarian named SWAN—gender feminine, size enormous, appetite great for fresh fish and vegetables. Then skip and hop in oriental garb three festive ladies from "Circassia." These Cassia berries are noted for their capillary attractions, every hair of which sticks up and out like the quills of an outraged porcupine; the very fat girl is also there, and she eats all that the

nall presents of curiosities. On the stage pantomimes and sundry minor dramas please the audience. Master NICOLO trapezes every day, and much pleasure may be derived by looking at them. To-day something truly great is to be presented. The aforementioned SWAN, eight feet high, will appear in pantomime, and it seems to us she will make, cannot fail to make, a tremendous hit.

BLITZ REDIVIVUS.—Signor BLITZ, the renowned, has returned. He has brought with him several hundred canary birds. These birds are wise and sagacious, cunning and trained to all sorts of funny things. To-night they will be exhibited at the hall opposite the New-York Hotel, and if they are a tithe as pretty and interesting as they were years ago, our little friends will gain much by visiting them.

ARTEMUS WARD.—This hard-working and greatly written-up individual, whose friends are legion, proposes shortly a series of lectures at Irving Hall. Subject—"Mormon Life, Death and Character, Illustrated by designs on canvas, and explained by A. WARD." Mr. WARD's health is good, his recent illness having confined him to the house just long enough to restore his pristine vigor of intellect and fearful flow of humor.

BULL FROGS.—Mr. FRANK CAHILL, formerly an enterprising newspaper man, more recently a gallant soldier of the republic, has brought from the South a great number of ferocious bull frogs, which he proposes to exhibit. A comic lecture will illustrate the peculiarities of the animals, and at the same time tickle the audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—There will be a complimentary benefit given to Mr. COLVILLE to-night at this theatre. FRANK DREW and other first-class attractives are announced.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.—We hear of many promises for Brooklyn entertainment this Fall and Winter. MARETZEK has engaged the Academy for every Thursday night, and will give at least one performance a week, and perhaps two. JARRETT will play there for several weeks. HERMAN and BATEMAN have also engaged the house for a series of performances.

At the Park Theatre, carpenters and painters have done much for the interior, while the indefatigable manager, Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, has improved her brief vacation by engaging a company of more than ordinary excellence. In addition to herself and husband, Mrs. CONWAY will have the services of Mr. and Mrs. BARRETT, Mr. CHIPPENDALE, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DAVIDGE, and perhaps the charming Miss HAWTHORNE. Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON, the projector of the Park Theatre, and one of the most capable actors in the country, will probably play an engagement with his daughter at this theatre. HOOLEY's Minstrel Hall is near completion, and will be one of the finest of the kind extant.

NOTES.

—JOHN BRIGHT, in a note to J. E. FULTON & Co., of Boston, acknowledging the receipt of a volume of "Sermons on Mr. LINCOLN's Death," says: "I feel much happier now than I did a year ago, for your great war was a great burden on my spirit. I think all men should feel thankful to God that it is ended, and that the main cause of it is ended with it. Henceforth you are a free people, and a great future is opening to you."

—A new church has recently been built in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., by Mr. DANIEL DREW, the famous steamboat man of this city, at a cost of $30,000. Doing due homage to the man of means, the good people have placed a marble slab in the front of the church, with the following inscription elegantly carved thereon: "The Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church." Isn't that gratitude with a vengeance?

—Since the dismissal of ISAAC HENDERSON from the office of Navy Agent, that position has been abolished; navy officers and paymasters occupy the place and transact the business. These officers are liable to trial by courts-martial—proceedings more speedy and more sure than our courts of law.

—GOTTSCHALK, who is gradually girdling the earth with his hammered wires, is giving a series of farewell concerts in San Francisco. The Californians think he is great on the pound, but wish he would not spend so much time in getting off his gloves and attitudinizing before the audience.

—Hot corn is sold in great quantities in our streets. The shrill peaky voice which penetrates every crack and corner of Printing House Square about midnight belongs to a little old colored woman; she is at the outside limit four feet high, and has seen seventy winters.

—The type-setting machine, of which some notice is now being taken, was invented by a Mr. ALDEN. He is dead, and if any money is made from the invention, it will be enjoyed, as is always the case, not by the clever brain which produced it, but the lucky chaps who inherit it.

—Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER will soon publish a reply to the pamphlet of Chaplain HUDSON. The work is now in press. Gen. BUTLER was in Pittsfield on Monday night, and had an interview with many of the public men of Western Massachusetts.

—MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, one of the old settlers of Kings County, formerly Mayor and subsequently a silent member of Congress, is announced as a candidate for Mayor at the coming Brooklyn charter election. He was defeated once by ALFRED M. WOOD.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has purchased the homestead in his native town of Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass., and is refitting it for a Summer residence. He has been spending a part of the Summer there.

—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, a popular singer, has gone to Wales that he may attend professionally a grand festival soon to be held there. Before he left, his friends gave a pleasant dinner in his honor.

—We hear of Prof. AGASSIZ at Rio Janeiro, where he was lecturing on geology. His many friends will be pleased to know that he and his party were well.

—"The Downfall of Richmond or The Assassination of President LINCOLN," is the suggestive title of a four-act drama, now running well in Dundee, Scotland.

—Beautiful crystals are found in the neighborhood of Little Falls, in this State. This village has one of the best newspapers in the interior—the *Journal & Courier*.

—American actors are all the rage abroad. JEFFERSON is to succeed JOHN OWENS at the Adelphi, in London, and will appear in a Boucicaulted version of "Rip Van Winkle."

—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his brother, ROBERT M., are students at the Georgetown (D. C.) College. The former is said to be an original thinker and an excellent speaker.

—Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, while riding up Broadway in an omnibus the other day, was recognized by some returned soldiers, who cheered him to the echo.

—Miss LUCY SIMMONS (wife of MUZIO) made her debut on the 15th ult. at the San Francisco Opera House, as *Elvira*. Her success was better than was expected.

—Gen. ROBT. POTTER, who has been assigned by Gen. HOOKER to the District of Rhode Island, is a son of Bishop POTTER, recently deceased.

—Major-Gen. BANKS intends to reside permanently in New-Orleans, where he will practice law.

—The tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver known to our medical masters.

—The compositors made us state the astounding fact that Dr. CONANT had just compiled a version of the New Testament—completed was intended. The New Testament was compiled several years before the eminent scholar first drew his infant breath.

—ADELINA PATTI's foes are after her with a sharp stick, and the numerous traducers (of course) of the modst STRAKOSCH accuse him of advertising dodges of the grossest kind.

—Col. D'UTASSY, of army and sutler notoriety, is now engaged in the pleasant practice of photography at Delaware Gap.

—WILLIAM COGSWELL, who for several years has been Master Machinist at the navy-yard, has resigned his position.

—MAX MARETZEK rests from his labors on the Staten Island shore; his works will soon become manifested.

—LISZT has come to the very sensible conclusion that it is more pleasant, if not more profitable, to compose masses than to read them.

—Major-Gen. MEADE now resides at Jenkingtown, near the North Pennsylvania Rail way.

—Mrs. JOHNSON, wife of the President, has taken up her residence at the White House.

—The health of Secretary SEWARD was vastly improved by his trip to Cape May.

—The *Dunderburg* awaits her machinery; her boilers are in safe and sound.

NEW BOOKS.

THE STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH: DIARY OF GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN THROUGH GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS. By Brevet Major GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHERMAN. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The public have been anxiously looking for a record of Gen. SHERMAN's wonderful march, more complete and enduring than that furnished by the newspapers. The enterprise of Messrs. HARPERS has placed them first in the field, and they offer in the present work the true history of an achievement destined to occupy the pens of historians and military tacticians long after this generation has passed away. The advantages of Major NICHOLS' position were great, and he has made the best use of them in this spirit-stirring narrative. His personal connection with Gen. SHERMAN commenced at the fall of Atlanta, and he served on the staff of the commanding officer for the entire succeeding campaign, which terminated so decidedly and gloriously for the national armies. The work naturally falls into three divisions: I. The March to the Sea; II. The Campaign of the Carolinas; III. The Surrender and the End. The materials from whence it is drawn are the daily journals of the author, noted down at the time—whatever might be the circumstances of the command—and consequently preserving the freshness of first impressions of the scenes that passed in ever-shifting panorama—serious, tragic, or comical—before the eyes of the army. Even on another continent the sights that greeted the advancing heroes could hardly be more strange than those presented by the new country, the astonished population—suddenly exposed to the shock of novel influences—and all the circumstances connected with the unexpected blow at the vitals of the Confederacy, the effects of which were seen at once to be fatal to its pretensions. While the great qualities of the commander claim the highest acknowledgment, his penetrating glance that at once pierced the weak spot of the enemy, and the quick, comprehensive mind, fertile in combinations and expedients to take advantage of it—the meed of praise must be shared with his army, a body of men that deserved such a General as they have been favored with, to lead them. The campaign, as a whole, stands alone in history, and was conceived and executed more in the spirit of an antique Roman than that of a modern commander, and its happy results were commensurate with the heroism of the attempt. Maj. NICHOLS' book is illustrated with an excellent military map, showing, at a glance, the route and disposition of each army corps that made up the great moving column. The wood-cut illustrations give some amusing inside views of Southern peculiarities and institutions. An appendix superadds to the personal narrative what may be called the Documentary History of the Campaign, including the official returns and reports of the Commanding Officer, Engineer, Commissary, Quartermaster, &c. To insure the sale of this work a brief account of its contents is all that is necessary, or we are very much mistaken in our idea of the tastes and tendencies of the American people.

THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE GREAT REBELLION, &c. By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. Second edition revised, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. Washington: PHILP & SOLOMON.

The first edition of this work was published about two years since, but the volume before us is substantially a new undertaking based upon the former, rather than a second edition. By the final close of the war in the interval between the two impressions, the editor has been enabled now to treat the subject with a thoroughness and completeness that the situation of the two contending parties at the period of the first publication of this history did not admit of. The narratives of military enterprise may have a greater charm for the mere general reader, but for any one who desires intelligently to understand the course and landmarks of the national policy during the time of the rebellion, this is the book. Here may be found the principles enunciated which nerved the arm of the soldiers, and filled the ranks of the country's army with the choicest of her sons. The legislative enactments, the discussions of the Congress of the United States, and the mandates of the Executive authority, supply the real spirit of history, taken without which the record of military achievements loses its special significance and purpose, and becomes a detail of the triumph of mere physical force. Having access to all the necessary documents, from the position that he occupies, Mr. MCPHERSON has done his work well, and this very official position is a guarantee for the correctness of his labors. A peculiar feature of the history in its present form, consists in the account of relations of various denominations of Christian churches with the State and General Governments, including all the addresses, resolutions, &c., adopted by them, bearing on the subject. Nor will this diversion be considered of small importance when it is considered, in the opinion of many competent to judge, that the secession of the Southern Methodist Church from the main body, may be regarded as the first overt act of the rebellion, from whence most of the following proceedings legitimately flowed. Mr. MCPHERSON's history now forms a handsome octavo of six hundred and fifty pages, substantially got up, and worthy of a place in all our libraries.

VAN NOSTRAND'S MILITARY PUBLICATIONS. I. The Volunteer Quartermaster, containing a collection and codification of the laws, regulations, rules and practice governing the Quartermasters' Department of the United States Army, and now in force, by Capt. RECLIFF BRINKERHOFF, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, &c. 12mo. New York. II. A Treatise on the Tactical Use of the Three Arms—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. By FRANCIS J. LIPPITS, Esq., Colonel, &c. 12mo.

These two works are the latest additions to the collection of books on military subjects that the nation owes to Mr. VAN NOSTRAND. It is not too much to say that a more complete library of books relating to warlike theory and practice may be formed from Mr. VAN NOSTRAND's publications, mostly issued during the heat and excitement of the rebellion, than the whole military literature of the English language previous to that time could supply. This is a fact so honorable to private enterprise in difficult and dangerous times, that it deserves to be known, and reflected on. The first book mentioned above, by Capt. BRINKERHOFF, is mostly of a technical nature, and will prove of great value to an important class of officers who were previously without any general chart or compass to aid them in the performance of complex and harassing duties. Col. LIPPITS' work is of more general interest, and relates to fundamental principles, on the mastering and proper application of which all military success unquestionably depends. It is too brief to exhaust the subject, but discusses it with spirit and intelligence.

I. NEW LAW BOOKS. I. A Manual upon the Searching of Records and the Preparation of Abstracts of Titles to Real Property; illustrated by references to the Statutes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. By MOSKELL E. CUREWN, of the Cincinnati bar. 12mo. cloth. Cincinnati: R. CLARKE & Co.

II. A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP. By Judge STANLEY MATTHEWS. 12mo. Cincinnati: R. CLARKE & Co.

These two works, from their moderate size and price, seem adapted for general circulation, and show a desire to strip the law of many of its embarrassing technicalities, and to bring its provisions within the knowledge of unprofessional men. So many business men of this region are interested in Western lands, oil wells, mineral property, &c., that a knowledge of the statutory enactments of the different States relative to real estate is now almost essential. This may be found, well and concisely condensed, in Mr. CURWEN's book.

NINETEEN MONTHS A PRISONER OF WAR; Narrative of LIEUT. G. E. SABRE, Second Rhode Island Cavalry, of his experience in the War Prisons and Stockades of Morton, Mobile, Atlanta, Libby, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Macon, Charleston, and Columbia, and his escape to the Union lines. 12 mo. New-York: American News Company.

Few persons engaged in the late war are in possession of so varied an experience of the treatment of prisoners by the enemy as Lieut. SABRE, who as an intelligent and competent witness will be listened to with interest in his account of the suffering endured by himself and his unfortunate companions in captivity. The work is well got up and illustrated, and includes a valuable list of the officers confined at Columbia during the Winter of 1864.

FINANCIAL ECONOMY, BEING AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRESENT STATE OF MONETARY SCIENCE. By JOHN EADIE, A. M. Part I., 12mo. New-York: HOSFORD & KETCHAM.

This work, the first installment of which is now before us, will, when complete, embrace a view of a wide range of questions of vital importance to the well-being of the country. Part one is devoted to a preliminary clearing of the ground by an ample discussion of MONEY—what it is, and in what shapes the idea of currency has been realized among different people, at various times in the world's history. It is dedicated to JAMES GALLATIN, one of our ablest practical financiers, and expresses opinions that he is known to coincide with.

I.—LINCOLN MEMORIAL. The Journey of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from Springfield to Washington in 1861, as President Elect, and from Washington to Springfield in 1865, as President Assassinated. 12mo. Columbus, O.: W. T. COGGSHALL & Co.

II.—LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Containing his Early History and Political Career, with his Speeches, Messages, Proclamations and other Official Documents, Illustrative of his Eventful Administration. By FRANK CROSBY. 12mo. Philadelphia: JOHN E. POTTER.

These works are late contributions to the history of recent events, and show how eagerly the public seeks for information respecting the scenes of transactions that will henceforward be counted among the most thrilling pages of our national history. The book of Mr. CROSBY is a complete compilation of trustworthy and reliable materials, and may be appealed to with confidence as an authority.

THE UNION COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

Letters from Gens. Fisk and Burnside.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter, just received from Brig.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Tennessee, contains an official and authenticated statement of the wants of that section of the country, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. His statements, you will observe, strongly confirm an editorial of your own, in the paper of the 9th inst., on the need of agricultural implements at the South. I should add, by way of explanation, that this letter was in response to one from us, proffering to him the coöperation of the Union Commission, which is not only providing freedmen and refugees with clothing, but aiding all the people, of whatever rank, condition or color, to procure the means of industry, that they may help themselves. In this work we are constantly receiving the most encouraging testimonials and assurances from the public, one of which, a letter from Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, I also inclose to you. Very respectfully yours,

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Gen. Sec. Am. Union Commission.

NO. 14 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, TENN., NORTHERN ALABAMA. NASHVILLE, Tenn. Aug. 5.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, Corresponding Secretary American Union Commission, No. 14 Bible House, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 24th ult., and have perused with much interest your statement of the character and objects of the American Union Commission.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for your generous tender to myself of hearty coöperation and aid in the work to which I have been assigned. There is much to do, I assure you, and *it needs to be done now*. Every moment of the next six months should be most diligently devoted to beating swords into plow-shares, and bayonets into hoes and sickles. The restoration and encouragement of domestic industry throughout that breadth of territory in the Southern States over which the victorious legions of the Union marched and fought successfully for the restoration of the old flag, is a work worthy of every Christian patriot in the land. It should be the aim of every man North and South, East and West, to make the year 1866 memorable in our history as a nation, for its productive industry. Every foot of arable lands in the cotton States, especially, should be cultivated next year. Fences, teams, farming utensils, seeds, &c., should be provided by the first day of February next. Many of our Southern fellow-citizens who dwelt in the track of the contending armies are now too much impoverished to pay down for their actual necessities, but the majority will be able to pay from their first crops. Others will be objects of generous charity. Careful investigation should precede free distribution.

Help the really needy and worthy, especially those who have small farms. It would be a good thing for the large land-holders to sell out portions of their estates for the purpose of restocking and cultivating the balance, and there is quite a disposition to do that among many of the large planters whose possessions are all gone excepting their naked lands. Many of the stalwart soldiers of the North, and especially of the Northwest, who so lately demonstrated their ability in war on Southern fields, will ere long be marching Southward again, not with rifles and bayonet blades, but with implements of industry, to contribute their labor, capital and enterprise to the establishment of permanent prosperity throughout our Southern borders.

The freedmen are, so far as practicable, to be established in homes of their own. Twenty, thirty or forty acres of land, a mule or two, plows, seeds and hoes, a cabin with his own family therein, a school-house for him and his, near by, and *freedom*, is the picture the late slaves are painting for the future. God grant they may realize all this at no distant day, and let all the people say amen.

Every citizen of the country should labor to promote the interest of all sections of our united land. I know of no better way to do this than by advancing industrial enterprises, and elevating all classes and colors by the dissemination of virtuous intelligence.

It will afford me pleasure, while I remain in my present position, to aid you in the judicious distribution of your patriotic gifts to the worthy and necessitous, and you are at liberty to command my service at any time.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK, Brig.-Gen., Asst. Com.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, General Secretary American Union Commission:

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your circular, and beg to express to you my great happiness at hearing of your organization. It will be followed in its work by the prayers of all the loyal people of the country. Made up, as it is, of the late workers in those two great charities, the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, it cannot fail to do great good.

Sincerely, your friend, A. E. BURNSIDE.

The Coming Opera Season—Max Maretzek—Reply to the Herald.

STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 11.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

DEAR SIR: Your editorial in Friday's *Herald* about the artists for the next opera season calls for some explanation, which I hope for the sake of justice you will not withhold from your readers. First of all, I desire to state that no official list of the artists engaged for next season has yet been published, and all that until now has been said or printed about the company is mere guesswork and incorrect. I believe, therefore, that your onslaught on those innocent strangers would have lost nothing of its intended effect if you had waited till you really knew who they are. All that I can inform you for the moment is, that more than half of the principal artists engaged for the next season have already sung in New-York, are established favorites, and the *Herald* has been the most enthusiastic of all the New-York papers in its praise of their merit. I hope they are still the same, believing that the merit of an artist does not change so suddenly as the opinion of the *Herald*. Concerning those who will be new to the New-York public, you state that "*you never heard of them before.*" I beg to ask whether you have heard of BOSIO, STEFFENONE, LABORDE, MEDORI, CAROZZI, and many others before their arrival in this country? Or have you perhaps heard of MAZZOLENI, BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GRAZIANA, BELINI, before their appearance in New-York? Each of them were unknown, but they *came, sang,* and *triumphed!* Perhaps those who will come next season may do the same. Anyhow they are entitled to a fair trial before a damaging verdict is given against them. The public will hear them, and is able to judge for itself.

About your remark that "we pay enough for opera," I beg to state that in London the price for a reserved seat is about $5 in gold, and the best artists you can hear there are precisely those who have come from New-York, where they have been heard for one dollar and a half in paper money. This undeniable fact is the best proof that the public in New-York, even in paying enough, does certainly not pay too much for the opera.

Your censure of my management, and your allusion to the "Bohemians" who, in your opinion, have led me from the right path, reminds me of the old proverb, that people who live in glass houses must not throw stones at other persons; inasmuch as your determined opposition to my management has, to my best knowledge, no other cause and reason than my decision to retain for next season some favorite artists who have incurred the displeasure of a certain party who seems to have more influence in the columns of the *Herald* than yourself. Therefore, take away first that beam from your own eye before you try to remove the splinters from mine.

Finally, your assertion that I have become useless since I have been successful, and that public opinion shall compel me to leave this country in disgrace, gives me an opportunity to declare publicly that after many years of vicissitudes and hard struggles to establish opera, my real success dates from the day that your opposition began last year; and if ever public opinion should be able to compel any one to leave this country I think the exodus will have to start from the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

You may, therefore, continue for a few years more your opposition, and, in return, I will then be ready to make room to any other manager better suited to your taste. A little personal abuse from the *Herald* may even increase my success, and is, therefore, respectfully solicited. Any small favor in that line will be thankfully received by

Yours, truly, MAX MARETZEK.

About Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every lover of his country should be ready at all times, and in every place, to speak a good word for it, particularly when, from comparatively little intercourse or other causes, it is but little known.

During my few day's sojourn in your city, where I have met very special attention, I have heard expressions on every side which show clearly that in many minds Nova Scotia is only known as a place supposed to be very Secesh in feeling and as a headquarters for blockade runners. In reference to locality, climate, &c., amusing questions are asked. One gentleman at table inquired what part of Canada Nova Scotia was in; another, whether it was not a frightfully cold region? Generally speaking, there is much ignorance here both as to locality and resources. This is the more surprising as yours are such a reading people, newspapers being in the hands of young and old wherever one casts his eye both morning and evening.

Allow me to say, then, that Nova Scotia is in close proximity to the States, only thirty-six hours' sail from Boston. It possesses a greater variety of resources than, for its area, is possessed by any other country on the face of the earth. Its population is not much over 300,000, but there is room for 3,000,000; and the whole province is intersected by beautiful rivers and harbors, with excellent fisheries. The scenery is magnificent and the climate salubrious, the greatest degree of heat seldom exceeding 81 degrees in the shade, and that heat is almost always tempered by cool breezes off the water. In Winter the thermometer seldom reaches zero, and rarely exceeds 12 degrees below.

Its resources comprise gold, coal, copper, lead, iron, plaster, manganese, building stone of every variety, slate, clay, valuable fisheries, fruit, &c., besides forest productions. The Province owns more shipping, and builds more vessels, than any other place of its size in the world. The soil, where rightly cultivated, is very productive, and there is scarcely any part of the Province where fertilizing matter is not easily obtained.

As a fruit-growing country it excels. Its apples have astonished the Londoners, and carried off prizes at the London horticultural exhibitions. Hundreds of thousands of barrels are sold annually.

The fields for speculation are very inviting. One of the principal gold fields is only eighteen miles from Halifax, the capital of the Province, and close to the railway line. Our coal is also near facilities for ready transportation, and the plaster may be shipped from the banks out of which it is taken; and so it is with most of the productions. In the fruit sections small rivers enable schooners to run up to the shores of the orchards.

A country with so many advantages has only to be properly known to be appreciated; and our belief is that a few visits of some of your wealthy and fashionable people, who seek relief from business and the burning heat of Northern cities, would make Nova Scotia as noted in this respect as Saratoga now is.

What is wanted in Nova Scotia is an infusion of the public spirit and capital of your people, and an approximation to the hotel facilities of American cities.

The people are social and kindly. The love of gain which permeated a large class at Halifax during the progress of the war, by blockade-running, created unkind feelings. Many persons there have, we doubt not, cause to regret their connection with blockade-runners, and now, like ourselves, wish for a speedy restoration of the better feeling which animated your people and ours a few years ago.

I remain, very respectfully,
A. J. RITCHIE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1865.

Returned Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the columns of one of our dailies (don't remember which) an article stating that the returned volunteers would parade our streets in a body to show themselves to employers as ready for any honest occupation. Now, I would suggest that, as our city seems to be infested with a dangerous class, that these men, being found worthy, and, if consistent with law, should be temporarily, if not wholly, employed as a force to put down the evils existing. The papers are filled with attacks on the quiet citizen, with evident intent of robbery. It strikes me the authorities should afford better protection, else there is but little safety. The taxed portion pay smartly for, and should have it. The police do all they can, but they want reinforcement, as the facts show. Should the suggestion thrown out meet your views, then give it to the authorities.

A GOTHAMITE AND DAILY READER.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1865.

The Congress and the Cumberland.

W. CHESTERFIELD, MASS., Aug. 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Noticing in the columns of the DAILY TIMES several paragraphs relating to the raising of the United States frigate *Congress*, which convey the impression that it was that vessel which was sunk with her masts standing and flag nailed to the mast, I wish either to correct the impression or else to be relieved from the error myself, an error (if it be one) received on the spot.

Unless I am sadly at fault, it was the *Cumberland* that went down so gallantly, while the *Congress* was burned to the water's edge, and was drifted upon the beach. BLUE JACKET.

Postal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why don't merchants send their dirty and dilapidated postal currency to the Post-office for stamps, instead of sending new clean national or legal tender bills. This is the mode in which this currency is most easily redeemed, and dirty bills are not paid out again, by the government officers. COPPER.

Soldiers' Monument at Fortress Monroe.

During the war there were nearly four thousand soldiers buried at Fortress Monroe, in and about Camp Hamilton and in neglected cemeteries. Some of these men died at regimental hospitals and at the old Hygeia Hospital, in 1861–2; some were brought there for burial from government transports; others died at the Mill Creek General Hospital in 1862; and many have died at the Chesapeake and Hampton Hospitals, now in existence as divisions of the United States General Hospital at that point.

The cemeteries in which their remains now rest may soon be plowed and the graves leveled; hence, measures should at once be taken to preserve from such desecration, the last resting place of so many true and noble patriots. Christian loyalty and civilization demand it.

It is proposed, with the sanction of the proper authorities of the government, to gather all the bodies of our dead heroes, now lying in old cemeteries and obscure places, into Hampton Hospital Cemetery, already containing about twenty-five hundred graves, of both white and colored soldiers, who have died for their country;—and then and there to erect a monument that will worthily and permanently commemorate the service of these noble men, whose lives were not wasted, but free-will offerings upon the altar of home and country.

To this end, a Monument Board was formed last July, with Dr. ELI MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., as President; Chaplain ROE, of the Hampton Division, as Treasurer, and Chaplain MARSHALL, of the Officers' or Chesapeake Division, as Secretary.

The board is composed, as will be seen by the above paragraph, of men well known in the Army of the Potomac for their humane exertions to save life, soothe the asperities of camp and hospital life, and for their repeated efforts to secure for the soldier privileges and benefits not generally found in the field. They have issued an appeal to the soldiers who have once been patients in the numerous hospitals at Old Point Comfort, for contributions toward the funds necessary for the erection of the proposed monument. Soldiers' hardships and trials make them liberal to relieve the distressed or to honor the dead, and we are glad to learn that the patients and attendants have already contributed over $700 toward the monument fund.

Dr. MCCLELLAN invested the amount in government bonds, so as to enlarge the principal with the accruing interest. Although there are countless appeals to the public for similar purposes in other parts equally worthy, yet we would call attention to this most praiseworthy effort to secure a fitting memorial of the glorious dead who now lie beneath the sands at Point Comfort.

It is the intention of the Fortress Monroe Monument Board, to erect a monument of granite or freestone, that will not crumble in that climate, worth from five to ten thousand dollars. It is desirable that the necessary funds should be forthcoming, to enable the board to fulfill their proposed undertaking, and it is still more desirable that the monument should be a noble one, for Fortress Monroe will always be central in national interest. It has been the pivot on which the loyalty of the North has turned to crush the Southern rebellion. These dead fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, relatives, friends, patriots—all pledges of national life—deepen interest in this historic point, and will render Fortress Monroe a national Mecca, whither thousands of pilgrims will come to pay homage at the shrine of patriotism, and to weep for the heroes who fought bravely, suffered heroically, and who died, that their country might live.

The board make energetic appeals to the general public for contributions. In concluding their circular the board speak earnestly in behalf of their undertaking, as follows:—

"We appeal for help to the relatives of the gallant dead. You live in every State. A Memorial at Fort Monroe will be a record of love to every soldier fallen in the War. You will thus preserve on stone, what you treasure in your hearts—their noble daring; their heroic sacrifices; their home virtues. You can visit their graves in future years with a quiet, though sad satisfaction, and plant thereon the flowers of the most sacred affection.

We appeal for help to the soldiers' friends and the nation's patriots. You rest securely to-day in your business at home, among friends, because the countless homesteads now poor and desolate sent forth, willingly, these brave heroes, praying for their safe return, but ready, if God's will, that their lifeless bodies should form a wall between rebellion and your most sacred rights."

Advantages of the Hudson Watering-Places.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

There seems to be a lack of appreciation upon the part of the fashionable public for this majestic river, so justly the admiration of foreign tourists. Fashionable New-Yorkers swarm about the overcrowded places of resort, and sip their medicated waters in the vain hope that the mythical "Florida Spring of Life" had been invited to flow through tubes like the Croton. The Palisades, rising, seemingly from a bed of green, and crowned with brilliant foliage, the beautiful river at their base, the tiny white sails spreading themselves out to the breeze, the fresh pure country air, and the facility of access to New-York, where everything but pure air can be purchased; magnificent drives; when looking from the carriage one can take in at a view miles of lovely scenery, mountains and vales, castles and cots. Can anything better be desired by tired metropolitans? We have salt water bathing, fishing, boating. Board is as cheap with us as in the city. One can go to his place of business in the morning and return at night, for a trifle. New York markets are open to them, and the morning TMIES is upon their breakfast table.

U. S. ARMY.

A Characteristic Letter from Horace Greeley—His Relations with the Tribune.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

Every year somebody thinks it worth while to start the statement that HORACE GREELEY is going to leave the *Tribune*—that the stockholders are about to turn him out, or something of the sort. I believe it was Senator ANTHONY's paper, in Providence, R. I., that first revived the old story this time; but it has been repeated, and modified, and enlivened with so many varieties of the lie circumstantial, that at last people began to believe it. Somewhat puzzled, and desirous to know for my personal satisfation, whether there could possibly be any truth in the story which, if true, was of concern to the journalism of the nation, I wrote over to the veteran, inquiring about it. His reply was so characteristic that I am tempted to betray his confidence by printing it—at the risk of acquiring the unenviable reputation of a betrayer of private correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

FRIEND REID: Thank you for yours of 3d. Your inquiries are laughable. The facts are these:

We elect an editor of the *Tribune* annually by a stock vote (one hundred shares, one vote each.) Once, many years ago, *two* votes were cast against me for editor—none before nor since.

I have never heard that any stockholder desired my withdrawal from the *Tribune*.

I mean to reduce my work on it at the earliest moment, and have so stated to all who have a right to know. I am overwhelmed with labor. I grow old, and want rest and comfort. My idea is to get somebody else to take the laboring oar, receive the kicks and cuffs, and let me farm a little, fish some, and write when in the spirit. Such is my dream. I hope to realize at least a part of it during the year 1866; but I may not till some time later. You know how circumstances control everything.

At present I am writing about an average of two columns per day for the *Tribune*—too much; I mean to write less whenever I can.

That's all *I* know about the matter. Perhaps they know more at the *Herald* office.

Vol. II., I grieve to say, does not get on so fast as it should. I have too much other work, a very sick wife, and am not very well myself, and the weather is good for corn and turnips, but bad for history. I hope for improvement in many, if not most respects.

Yours,
(Signed,) HORACE GREELEY.

If to the above it be added that Mr. SINCLAIR, now the publisher and principal stockholder of the *Tribune*, is an intimate friend of Mr. GREELEY's, and by marriage his cousin, and that Mr. GREELEY's salary has recently been increased one-half, in spite of his protests against it, I fancy there are few who are likely to continue apprehensive that he is to be lost from journalism very soon. AGATE.

—Rev. Dr. PALMER, of New-Orleans, is celebrated for a sermon he preached there at the beginning of the war, predicting success to the rebellion because slavery was a divine institution. He has since seen the error of his ways and returns from a long exile to preach to his old congregation, as thus reported by the New-Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Post*:

Sunday (Dr. PALMER) frankly told his people that they had all been wrong, and he the "chief of sinners;" that they had been proud and haughty, disobedient, rebellious; that he himself had been humbled before God, and received merited chastisement; that they had all been taught a good lesson of obedience to civil authority, and he hoped it would be filially received by them as the children of Christ, and laid up in their heart of hearts. His address was very touching, and dutifully received by the people, with whom he has great influence, and I have no doubt a man so strong as he, who is thus thoroughly subdued in the faith, has a great and good work before him.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Red Jacket Bitters are the Safest and mildest stimulant and the best appetizer yet discovered, as all who have used them will testify. They are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

Electricity Invisibly Connected Pro-tects your doors and windows from burglars; rings your servant's bell, your tea-bell, and coachman's bell.
E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., wishes to inform the citizens of New-York and vicinity that his office in this city will be closed WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M.

It will be reopened MONDAY, Oct. 2.

In the meantime the Doctor can be consulted, or addressed, at his Boston office, No. 24½ Winter-st.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

LOSEE—CARVER.—On Thursday, July 20, by Rev. Wm. F. Collins, Mr. JAMES S. LOSEE and Miss MARY C. CARVER, all of this city.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Saturday, Aug. 12, Mrs. ELIZA A., wife of Walter Brinckerhoff, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 King-st.

☞ Newark *Daily* please copy.

BULKLEY.—At Rye, on Thursday, Aug. 10, Mr. JOSIAH BULKLEY, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Saturday morning, Aug. 12, LOUISE VAN NORMAN, wife of Lewis M. Brown, and daughter of Rev. D. C. Van Norman, of New-York, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral service at the residence of J. Lovell Canfield, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train boat for Morris and Essex Railroad leaves at foot of Barclay-st. 8:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the cars at Morris Plains Station. Return train from Morristown at 3 P. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Friday, Aug. 11, LUCY, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Sophie Farrington, aged 3 months and 28 days.

FELT.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 11, EDWIN M., infant son of Edwin M. and Lydia W. Felt, aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

GALLAGHER.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 11, after a short illness, HENRY VAN SOLINGEN, only child of Luther C. and Louise V. S. Gallagher, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

HAINES.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, ELIZABETH HAINES, daughter of Richard R. and Harriet T. Haines, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 131 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—At Lake George, on Thursday, Aug. 10, NORMAN, son of J. Norman and Anna Mercer Jackson, aged 6 months and 3 weeks.

JORDAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, JOHN JORDAN, after a short illness.

The friends of the family, also the members of the 40th Regiment New-York Vet. Vols., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 Van Brunt-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOSEE.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, JAMES S., eldest son of Peter and Catharine A. Losee, aged 19 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 212 East 11th-st.

MORGAN.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 13, at his uncle's, P. N. Morgan, in this city, after a brief illness, RALPH B. MORGAN, eldest son of Abijah J. Morgan, of Tuckahoe, East Chester, N. Y., in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad, for Tuckahoe, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

MILLS.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 12, after a short illness, ROBERT LINDSAY, infant son of Thomas and Eliza Mills, aged 10 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 30 2d-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Cincinnati and Tyrone *Constitution* (Ireland) papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Friday evening, Aug. 11, ELIZABETH, wife of John G. Mott, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 52 7th-av., without further invitation.

MURRAY.—At Kreischerville, S. I., on Friday, Aug. 11, at 9 A. M., GILLETTA MURRAY, relict of James Murray, formerly of this city, in the 88th year of her age. Also, at Kreischerville, S. I., on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 6½ A. M., JAMES M. MURRAY, in his 52d year.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from West Baptist Church, Kreischerville, S. I., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Stage will be at Richmond Valley Station, Staten Island Railroad, to meet morning trains.

MURRAY.—Also, at Kreischerville, S. I., on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 6½ A. M., JAMES M. MURRAY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from West Baptist Church, Kreischerville, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Stages will be at Richmond Valley Station, Staten Island Railroad, to meet morning trains.

MURPHY.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a painful illness, OLIVIA PLACETTE, youngest daughter of Mary Teresa and John Mc Leod Murphy, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 118th-st., near 2d-av., Harlem. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PACK.—At his residence at the Palisades, on Sunday, Aug. 13, CHARLES F. PACK, aged 49 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the church on the corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., in this city, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, after a brief illness, EDWIN MILTON, the second son of Francis M. and Dorah Smith, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his parents' residence, No. 34 1st-st., without further invitation.

SHOTWELL.—Drowned, on Sunday morning, Aug. 13, at Wall-st. Ferry, New-York, while on his way to Trinity Church choir, MANNING, son of William and Phebe Shotwell, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn.

SCHMIDT.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, at his residence, Locust Island, New-Rochelle, JOHN W. SCHMIDT, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, in New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., without further invitation.

WALL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Aug. 11, WILLIAM WALL, Jr., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the fifth company, Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and friends throughout the regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST contains Heads—Good and Bad; Our Leading Generals—Wm. T. Sherman; Energy and Perseverance; Sir William Hamilton on Phrenology; Education as it should be; Marriages of Consanguinity; Little Folks; Hints on Dress; Cheerful Christians; Arts of Beauty; Hints for Wives; Love of Home, etc. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. New volume. $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH pain in the back, chest or shoulders, a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, costiveness, piles, or any other difficulties known to females, can find relief without the expense of a doctor or of medicine; by using one of Dr. SHERWOOD'S Supporters, at No. 545 Broadway. Warranted in all cases. Send for a circular.

TRUSSES.—THOSE WHO ARE RUPTURED should call without delay on Dr. SHERWOOD, No. 545 Broadway, and get one of his trusses, which can be used in bed or at business without pain, and is the only instrument that can be relied upon for the cure of hernia. Send for a circular.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionally, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.

We are also prepared to advance to miners, or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.

We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business man, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines, and search titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.

Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.

One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.
CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.,
At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, No. 64 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the tract mortgage deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed, Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to Isaac Livermore, Treasurer of said company, at Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at noon, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of sixty-seven hundred dollars.

Also, of either First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said company to the value of twenty-three hundred dollars.
I. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, Trustees.
N. THAYER,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug., 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, Charles Palmer, Cashier, having tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, C. S. Stevenson was appointed to fill the vacancy.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

HOTELS.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
RICHMOND, VA.

It having been reported that the Spotswood Hotel had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the public that such is not the case. The house is open, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The house has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommodations with us as can be found in any first-class hotel North or South.

Our friends, patrons and the traveling public generally visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well-known reputation of the house.
CORKERY & MILLWARD, Proprietors.
AUGUST, 1865.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15½ hands; warranted sound, kind, and under seven; also, a full bred pony, for ladies' use. For particulars apply to A. T. VAN NEST, No. 120 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS. WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn. 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austerlitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. B. LOVELESS PATENT.
THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY
PETROLEUM STOVE,
DEPOT NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST INVENTION
of modern times.
Already in use in
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
and pronounced by all
A MODEL OF USEFULNESS, ECONOMY AND LUXURY.
A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE
with housekeepers, doing
MORE WORK AT LESS EXPENSE
than any oil or gas stove ever presented to the public.
It will BAKE, BOIL, ROAST, BROIL, FRY, STEW and
WASH AND IRON.
at a cost of
FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.
A large assortment of
STOVES OF ALL SIZES,
from No. 1 to No. 4, with furniture complete, always on hand.

N. B.—Mr. C. B. LOVELESS, the Patentee, will be in attendance at his office in the depot, Nos. 542-44 Broadway, daily, for the purpose of giving all required information in regard to the stoves, and for the sale of territory for the exclusive right of his patents. Some very choice districts remaining unsold, which, if applied for soon, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. The demand for these stoves is constantly increasing, and they are bound to have a large and ready sale wherever they are introduced.

There is no more valuable patent right in the United States.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BASS & CO., BREWERS,

Burton-on-Trent, Eng., having information of the fraudulent use of their trade labels in the United States, hereby offer a reward of $200 for evidence that will secure the conviction of any persons perpetrating this fraud, the particulars to be given to THOS. McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., agent for the sale of this celebrated ale in the United States.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH AVS.—OWNERS OF property on 6th or 7th avs., and on the streets between the same above 111th-st., are requested to leave their address with JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., for the purpose of effecting such an organization as may be necessary to complete the proposed improvements, under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, as speedily as possible.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the members of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association that an election for trustees will be held at the corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 15, 1865, at 4 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. By order.
JAS. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

A LADY, RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, wishes a young girl to bring up and educate with her daughter. She has a private teacher, speaking German, French and English, who will devote her entire time to them. Address HOME, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD BREAD OR BISCUIT, get the Boston Compressed Yeast. It never spoils. Try it. GEO. N. SMITH, Agent, 246 Greenwich-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ESTABLISHED MUSIC-STORE FOR sale, doing a good business.
THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the store, No. 1,274 Broadway, with lease of house.
SATISFACTORY REASONS given for the present proprietor leaving.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER STAND, DOING A good business, corner Fulton and Cliff sts. Inquire at WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S soda-water stand, No. 103 Beekman-st.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 180 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.
PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27½ in. diameter; stroke, 26½ in. diameter.
PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.
BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,
which have been used in government service.

ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:
160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 55 Beekman-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—CLOTHS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

We will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales rooms, No. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., the entire balance of stock of
GEORGE BRODIE,
not received in time for former sale, comprising 20 pieces cloths and Union cassimeres, cloaks, mantillas, berthas, mantles, fringes, velvets, and trimmings generally. By order of MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE-STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.

SALE OF LUMBER.

Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M. at Elizabethport, N. J., about eight thousand feet of lumber, lately used as a government hay shed. Terms—Cash, in government funds. The lumber to be removed immediately after the sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.

SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.

Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE OF WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. NO. 20.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Engine-house No. 100 Cedar-st., the furniture of the above company, viz.: black walnut parlor suites, centre tables, elegant French plate mirrors, elegant curtains, Brussels carpets, superb colored engravings, books, clocks, cooking utensils, tables, &c., &c.

CORPORATION SALE OF PERSONAL property on MONDAY, Aug. 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will be sold at public auction, on the premises:
The BUILDING ON THE BATTERY, formerly used by the County Volunteer Committee.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
in front of the Comptroller's office, City Hall Park,
FOUR IRON SAFES.
By order of
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers. With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.

For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomotive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1865.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of Five per cent. free from government tax, payable 15th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Seven per cent., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 400 Hudson-st., on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDENDS OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid in stock on the first and second preference stock of this company, on and after this date, at the office of "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," transfer agents in New-York, and at this office, payable to stockholders of the 1st of July.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (XIth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 23 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended by the act of March 3, 1865, that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under said acts on the first day of May, 1865, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this district, that the duties and taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same at my office, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the EIGHTEENTH DAY of AUGUST, 1865, until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of AUGUST, 1865, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessments on said list include the taxes on incomes and licenses, and payments may be made at any time before said period.—Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
MARSHAL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, IT APPEARS by the verdict of the Coroner's jury that James Smith came to his death by stabs inflicted by the hands of John Burns, on the evening of July 25, 1865, at the foot of 55th-st., East River; and whereas the said Burns has not yet been arrested, now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Burns, the said reward to be paid after conviction on the certificate of the Judge or District Attorney before whom such conviction shall be had. Application for the said reward to be made within thirty days after such conviction.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
DATED NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 8½ cents per pound; colors and woolens 3 cents; books and newspapers 6½ cents; brass 14 cents; copper and pewter 21 cents; lead 6½ cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, between Roosevelt and New Chambers sts.

BRASS FOUNDRY.—ALL KINDS OF BRASS composition and German silver castings made in the best manner, at lowest prices. F. A. RENTON & CO., No. 141 Elm-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.

The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.

EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.

STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL—A very pleasant village, near the Hudson River. The Principal will call on persons who shall leave him their address at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st., previously to Aug. 18. Rev. W. PECK.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic taught upon the basis of twenty years' experience in actual business, by VOGELSDORFF, an experienced teacher, who has fitted hundreds in this city for very remunerative positions.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and Bookkeeping. All may secure their Fall lessons at the half-prices of the Summer term, by entering their names this month. The Fall prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington; French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies and higher mathematics. Reopens Sept. 10th. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, 701 Broadway, music store.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives special attention to preparing young men practically for good positions in stores, offices or banks. They learn manly, business habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

AT PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY, BUSINESS men, merchants, returning soldiers, teachers and pupils, receive special instruction in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, algebra, grammar, &c., by the lesson, month or quarter.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has been a teacher in France, Germany, England and Belgium, and for the last 13 years in New-York, and who, as to scholarship and efficiency of tuition, trusts that he can compete with the most excellent, wishes to meet with one or two young men of good habits, and anxious thoroughly to acquire a full knowledge of French, Latin, English Grammar, (in which so many remain deficient,) History, Geography, also German and Greek if required. A man of means never should send his adult children to school, where numbers and money-making is the only ambition. The Professor expects a fair compensation. For further particulars address S. O. S., care of Tho. Flammé, Esq., 16 Waverley-place.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXperience as head-teacher in first-class military and collegiate schools, a thorough disciplinarian and instructor in the classics, mathematics and vocal music, desires a suitable situation. Highest testimonials shewn from last employer. Call on, or address, A. M., No. 56, Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and academies with Principals and Assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the "National Teachers' Institute, No. 486 Broadway, N. Y." For further particulars, see *Times* of Aug. 11, and *Tribune*, Aug. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN FAMIly or seminary, by a lady qualified to teach the English branches, pencil drawing, French and music,(piano;) good references. Address Miss J., Box C, Albany Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN THE COMMERcial Department at the Hudson River Institute. Address ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

PLAINFIELD.—FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, with crops and stock. Splendid apple, pear and peach orchard in bearing; an abundance of small fruit; two houses, one large and nearly new, situated in a grove of large forest trees, the other a cottage; within fifteen minutes' ride on a fine road from depot. Price for all $12,000. Terms easy. Address GEO. A. MARSH, Plainfield, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink; 110 acres, two houses, with necessary outbuildings, stock, &c. Easy of access by steamboat and railroad, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SEVENTY-FIVE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY, and as many houses and lots in and near Rahway, N. J. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.
Descriptions given by N. D. Chase, corner of Broadway and Dey sts., first floor.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—PRICE $1,800; one for $2,500; also two brick houses, two-story, basement, sub-cellar, gas, water, marble mantels, &c., for $3,500 each; terms easy. Apply to B. BANKS, 18th-st., third house above 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located at Fordham, Westchester County, ten minutes walk from the depot; house 50 feet square, desirable for a school or private residence; 3 acres of ground. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER.

To be let on lease, for term of years. Apply on the Pier to
B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, brown stone house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to M. SCHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—WANTED A small farm or country seat on Long Island Sound, between New-Rochelle and Bridgeport; from 5 to 25 acres; good land in close proximity to the water; house furnished preferred. Address, Box No. 1463 New-York Post-Office, stating full particulars, price, &c., as the advertiser has no time to visit places indefinitely described. Buildings must be good and modern in style and improvement.

WANTED—TO LEASE, POSSESSION IN NOvember, a moderately-sized unfurnished cottage house, suitable for a Summer and Winter residence, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not over forty minutes from 30th-st.; neighborhood of Audubon Park or Fort Washington preferred. Address Box No. 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE in New-York or vicinity; water and gas necessary; rent not to exceed $800; possession as soon as possible. Address, for one week, L. B. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CONVENIENT RESIdence, suitable for Summer and Winter, in some pleasant town within 25 or 30 miles of the city. Address or apply at No. 247 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 19.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board, to let to a family now or from Sept. 1; location in 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Address
W. D., Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready)....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building)........Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE.. A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY......Aug. 18
EUROPE........A. DUCHESNE..FRIDAY......Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 00
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 00
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.

The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

First Cabin..........$100 00
Second Cabin..........55 00
Steerage..........32 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY......Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY......Aug. 23
ETNA..........SATURDAY......Aug. 26

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16..........COSTA RICA..........WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1..........NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

& Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage..........$35

The new and first-class steamship CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, and the EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

☞No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE—SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, Capt. GREENMAN;
NEVADA, Capt. CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, Capt. SHORE;
AMERICA, Capt. LINDT.

The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
WEEKLY LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship METEOR, Capt. KEMBLE, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via. Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.

The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.

This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
STILL ANOTHER CHANGE.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
RARE AND NOVEL ATTRACTION.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN;
OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
MAGICAL TRANSFORMATIONS.
MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS,
OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
TONY DENIER, Mr. C. K. FOX, Mons. BAPTISTINE, Master TIMOTHY, Mlle. AURIOL, Miss E. SHELL, will appear, together with the
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Previous to Pantomime,
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Opens MONDAY, Aug. 14, for the season.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
The world-renowned
MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST,
With his troupe of one hundred
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS ARMY BALLOON at Central Park, every day and evening. An opportunity is afforded to all to ascend and view the city and surroundings at an elevation of 1,000 feet, by means of strong cables.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANOFORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; warranted five years. 17 prize medals awarded; testimonials from the most distinguished artists. Fine second-hand, $100.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY—Piano-forte Manufacturers.—Pianos, organs and melodeons at wholesale and retail.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

STRICTURE, FISTULA, PILES, &c., radically cured without the knife, caustic or acid, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union-square.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.

In order to accommodate the many hundreds who have been unable, in consequence of the crowded state of the house during the past two weeks, to witness Mr. Bryant's matchless impersonation of Myles na Coppaleen, the production of various novelties which have been in preparation is for the present deferred; and the management respectfully announce that
THE COLLEEN BAWN
will be performed
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Danny Mann..........Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan..........Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan..........Mr. J. E. Whiting
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"....Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan..........Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"........Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann..........Mrs. John Sefton

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTIETH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, Aug. 19, commencing at ONE O'CLOCK P. M.,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
(Last night of the highly successful Summer Season,) to
SAMUEL COLVILLE,
tendered by all the members of his company,
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 14,
On which occasion the
GREAT IRISH COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST,
MR. FRANK DREW,
will appear in two of
HIS GREATEST CHARACTERS,
TIM O'BRIEN, in the IRISH EMIGRANT,
and
TACTIC, in ACTING MAD.
Introducing his celebrated Songs of the
IRISH EMIGRANT'S LAMENT,
FINE OULD IRISH GENTLEMAN,
AND PAT MALLOY.
Also, his wonderful imitations of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, (the late) JOHN DREW,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, ADELINI PATTI,
MDLLE. VESTVALI, CHARLES KEAN, &c., &c.
Box Office open throughout the day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS would like the washing of a few families or gentlemen, at her residence, where the work will be done in the neatest manner and at a moderate rate. Any parties wishing to have their work done will call at No. 6 Dean-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant, without encumbrance, who has had 12 years' experience attending an aged invalid lady, a similar situation in the city; no objection to light chamberwork or sewing; reference unexceptionable. Address J. M., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork, or general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, first baby, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family; will go out. Call at No. 345 16th-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a situation as companion, either to one lady or some young ladies; has no objection to travel, either in this country or abroad; references exchanged. Address, for two weeks, L. M. N., Post-office, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; is a careful driver of long experience, and perfectly understands the management of horses, &c.; could act as in-door servant if required, or the management or a small garden; can produce most satisfactory testimonials and will be highly recommended by families in town; no objections to go in the country. Any note addressed G. S. L., No. 75 Court-street, Brooklyn, between Pacific and Atlantic, will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands the management of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold vineries, laying out of grounds, and all branches pertaining to gardening proper; can produce the best of recommendations from first-class gentlemen. Address H. O. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, A YOUNG married couple, desire situations in city or country; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook and laundress; both Protestants; they are willing and obliging, and know their duties well. Address JOHN, or apply to Mr. Manning, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; understands his duty; understands a good many branches of gardening and farming; can give the best of reference from his last place. Address or apply at No. 144 West 28th-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, JUST DISENgaged, a situation; a single man; is willing to make himself generally useful and is not afraid of work; has long and satisfactory first-class city reference. Address J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of references. Call or address Mr. Thorne's Livery Stable, No. 61 West 31st-st., any day this week.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST LANDed, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, clerk, or any other light employment; speaks some French, German, and Italian. Address M. W. B., Box No. 173, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant butler, lately landed, as waiter or assistant in a private family; has good English references; wages moderate. Address JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE STEADY YOUNG man wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale store; also understands driving horses. Good city reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; good references. Address, for two days, L. M., No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as waiter; 7 years' reference from last situation; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; no objection to living in the country; has reference. Address J. J. Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 362 Broadway, saddlery-store.

COTTON, WOOLEN AND OTHER factories promptly supplied with suitable male and female help for all the different branches; weavers now on hand. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, A returned volunteer, wishes to learn a trade or obtain a situation as clerk or light porter; is not afraid of work, and writes a fair hand. Address R. R., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 WANTED in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a fair hand, be ready at figures, and reside with his parents; an industrious lad may secure a permanent situation and advancement. Address in handwriting of the applicant, A. B. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—FOR AN Eastern woolen mill; must be correct at figures, and more or less acquainted with the duties of the position; no objection to a returned soldier, if fully competent. Address, with references, A. B. C., Box 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families at good wages, such as cooks chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A NEW ESTABLISHMENT, A young man of 17 or 18 years of age, well educated, and who can reside with his parents in the city; an opportunity to acquire a good knowledge of business. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2,059.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN TO drive a coupé, and make himself generally useful in the family. Apply at No. 13 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL BOY TO DISTRIBute circulars. Apply on MONDAY, at No. 759 Broadway, second story, back room, between 12 and 1 o'clock only.

WANTED—WOOL HAT FINISHERS AND blockers, by JOHN T. WARING & CO., Yonkers, New-York.

RIBBONS.—WANTED A GIRL TO LEARN this branch of business; must be able to figure correctly. Apply by letter only to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Lothario Under Arrest—A Curious Narrative.

WOMEN FASCINATED AND A WIFE IN PURSUIT.

Yesterday's TIMES, in compliance with the request of Police Inspector DILKS, omitted an interesting story which came to light at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday, and now, in putting the facts into print, the TIMES obeys the mandate of a lady and observes strict silence concerning her name, lest its publication should pain innocent persons. The narrative, which properly embraces many persons, of both obscurity and distinction, is as follows:

About fifteen years ago one G——, the petted son of a millionaire, a young man who had been trained in one of our best educational institutions, and who then held a desirable position in a department at Washington City, wooed and won the beautiful and accomplished niece of an Ex-President of the United States. The couple lived happily ten years or more, and then the wife learned, to her profound shame and sorrow, that G—— had become enamored of a captivating operatic artist whose brother has since won a Brigadier-General's star, and who is known in Brooklyn as a gentleman of fortune and roaring good fellow. It soon became painfully evident to the wife that her husband was lavishing a large share of his income upon the object of his illicit affection, and Mrs. G——, after vainly appealing to her husband, made the truth known to his opulent father. But even here she failed to exercise a wife's proper influence over the wayward husband; for he scoffed his father's threat that he should be disinherited if he persisted in neglecting his family; and G—— went on thenceforward as though no one were depending upon him, until he exhausted his father's patience and actually was disinherited. The father died about three years ago, and cut him off with a shilling.

G—— pursued not only the syren of the sock and buskin, but strange political guides also, making certain of Baltimore's bitterest Secessionists his boon companions, and the result was that he soon gained admission to the Old Capitol Prison, with permission to remain there two years. Precisely what his offence was does not appear. He served his time, and upon his release, in May last, bade his family a hurried adieu and fled to Canada. Here, having advertised matrimonially in a Montreal journal, representing himself to be a young man of fortune and good breeding, he engaged several young women in correspondence, and after much dallying secured an interview with Mrs. EMILY FLORENCE ELLIOTT, of Niagara, Canada West, a young woman who had been well educated, but unequally and unhappily mated.

Mrs. ELLIOTT, who is an engaging lady of twenty-three, having been compelled by her parents to marry Major FITZGERALD, of the British army, a person who is twice her age, did not make his home attractive; and when he returned to England he left her behind to dwell with her parents; and in her initial interview with G—— in front of Trinity Church in Montreal, she frankly said that the laws would not permit her again to marry, and then related, without reserve, her history. Other interviews, subsequently, resulted in an elopement. The couple first went to Saratoga, thence to Clifton, N. J., and thence to the Lafarge Hotel, and in all these places were known as husband and wife. At the Lafarge, however, G—— having tired of his new conquest, adopted a ruse to rid himself of her, and caused her luggage only to be taken into the house, while the expressman took his to No. 107 Waverley-place. Here he left her on the morning of the 2d inst., saying that his partner in Philadelphia had failed, and that he must go thither to arrange for a settlement of the business; and when he had gone Mrs. ELLIOTT found a letter in her room, containing $20, to pay her expenses back to Montreal.

Mrs. ELLIOTT at once packed off to Philadelphia, instead of returning to Canada, and there, striving in vain to obtain information of G—— in any other quarter, she applied to Mayor HENRY. It appears that she had ascertained, while cohabiting with G——, that he was in correspondence with several ladies, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and she mentioned this circumstance to Mayor HENRY. Hearing which, it occurred to the Mayor that by intercepting his correspondence his whereabouts might be learned. The Postmaster of Philadelphia readily seconded Mayor HENRY, and from a letter addressed to G—— by one of his feminine correspondents it was found that he was not in Philadelphia, but in New-York, and that his address here was the Union-square Post-office, at No. 831 Broadway. This information gained, Mayor HENRY gave Mrs. ELLIOTT a letter of introduction to Sergt. JOHN S. YOUNG, of our Detective Police, and hither, again, Mrs. ELLIOTT came.

Chief Detective YOUNG bade her go to the Union Square Post-office, and in Mr. GODFREY's private room await the appearance of G——. She did so, and had not long to wait; for within an hour of her entering the office G—— appeared, and she instantly confronted him. A thousand apologies were made by G——, who said that he had missed Mrs. ELLIOTT, and, supposing that she had gone to Canada, had written to her there. The couple now went to No. 872 Broadway, and that house is at present the lady's place of abode.

During all this time Mrs. G——, having heard something of her husband's doings, and having set out to find him, and, if possible, bring him back to his old allegiance, had been pursuing him. She went to Montreal, to Niagara, to Saratoga, and at length, driven almost to despair, she applied to Inspector JAMES LEONARD, at Police Headquarters, and told him of her wrongs and her resolution. The humane inspector was ready to aid her as far as lay in his power; but he could do nothing further, on Friday night, than advise her to make an affidavit in the morning, before Mr. GEORGE KALLOCK, at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, complaining of her husband for abandonment.

Detective Officer TIMOTHY GOLDEN accompanied Mrs. G—— to Mr. KALLOCK's office and thence to Jefferson Market Police Court, and the proper affidavits and warrant for arrest having been made, the officer took a minute description of the husband, and, bidding Mrs. G. adieu, went in search of G. He was not at home, but had gone out with Mrs. ELLIOTT, to walk in Union-square. Thither Detective GOLDEN went, and there he apprehended G——, at about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and thence he took his prisoner to Police Headquarters, notwithstanding the vehement remonstrances of Mrs. ELLIOTT.

It was understood, on Saturday evening, that Mrs. ELLIOTT and G—— had been married; and the injured wife, having been driven to desperation, had resolved upon pressing a charge of bigamy, and it was with this understanding that the authorities preserved silence on Saturday, lest Mrs. ELLIOTT should fly from the city and thus render it impossible to establish the charge. But yesterday morning, when Mrs. ELLIOTT appeared before Justice LEDWITH, accompanied by Superintendent KENNEDY, she made oath that the nuptial ceremony had not been performed between herself and G——, and added that if he were her husband, she would, to save him, swear that he was not. Thus all hope of making a case of bigamy against G—— fell to the ground, and Justice LEDWITH committed him for abandonment, requiring him to find $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Thereupon G—— was remanded to Police Headquarters, and last evening, all the arrests in the case having been completed, Inspector CARPENTER unsealed the lips of Detective GOLDEN.

We have neither the space nor the heart to undertake a description of the meeting of the two ladies in the private examination room at Jefferson Market Police Court. It was a scene which at one time the officers of the Court feared might result in a tragedy. The real wife, pale and haggard, suffering under that intense grief which refuses to yield a tear of relief, measured her words, but put them firmly, demanding of her husband whether she were his wife; whether she had been ever faithful and kind, and whether she had given him cause to abandon her; and the penitent sinner confessed in presence of his *enciente* victim, whose indignation knew no bounds.

Both ladies are in town without a dime; but the real wife has a diamond ring which cost $1,100, and this Mr. HALLADAY, of Westchester, will purchase to-day.

G—— appears to have established the closest relations with many women, and among their number, it is said, is one Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Cincinnati, who sold out her boarding-house with the intention of linking her fortunes with his; and among his letters is one, replying to his application for money, from a young lady attendant of a photograph gallery at Niagara Falls, saying that she has no money but is willing to send him a box of jewels, which he can pledge for money, and begging him not to sell the lot outright, as many of them are keepsakes.

It is possible that a settlement may be effected today, and that G—— may be released, under a promise to go home to Washington with his wife and henceforward conduct himself as a faithful husband.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man which was found floating off Staten Island. He was about twenty years of age, five feet seven inches high, had been in the water four or five days, had light sandy hair, no beard or whiskers, medium build, no marks upon the body by which he could be identified. Had marks of violence about head and face. Drs. SWINBURN and BURDETT held a *post-mortem* examination. Had on a white muslin shirt, dark twilled vest, dark plaid pants, linen duster, buckled gaiter boots, cotton socks, linen collar attached to shirt. On his person was found some Brooklyn ferry-tickets, (Union Ferry Company's,) a ten cent novel called "Old Hall Williams," and numerous other small articles. Any further information can be had by applying to Coroner ROBERT HESLEWOOD, Tomkinsville, Quarantine Landing, Staten Island. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES M. MURRAY.—The Hon. JAMES M. MURRAY, of this city, died Saturday morning, while on a visit to Staten Island. Mr. Murray was long and favorably known in political circles, in which he took a somewhat prominent part, and was universally esteemed as a gentleman of sound intelligence and decided ability. Mr. MURRAY was for nearly twenty years clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the nominee of his party (Republican) for Police-Justice on one or two occasions. He was also President of the Pioneer Henry Clay Club of this city. Mr. MURRAY was 51 years of age, and leaves a bereaved widow and large family. Co-incidental with his death, is the demise of his aged mother, who died only a few hours previous to the death of her son. Funeral of mother and son takes place to day at Kreischerville Church, Staten Island.—*Mercury.*

PRIZE-FIGHTERS DISTURBED.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a party of Mackerelville youths landed on Ward's Island and commenced preparations for a prize-fight. They were ordered off the island by Mr. SHEEHAN, one of the keepers, and instead of departing they assaulted him and beat him off; but before daybreak, observing Captain HUTCHINGS and Sergeant HICKS and MCILWAINE, whom the police telegraph had summoned to the scene, they scampered without fighting a single round. The officers were unable to make any arrests.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening an unknown man was accidentally drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Grand-street. The body was not recovered. The unknown's garments, consisting of brown coat and pantaloons striped with black, drab felt hat, and common shirt and boots, were taken to the Thirteenth Ward Police-station.

THE ARROW DISASTER.—The inquest on the body of Mr. WESTLAKE, who lost his life by the explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, will be commenced by Coroner LYNCH, this morning. A large number of witnesses have been subpœned, and considerable evidence will be taken.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday morning, about 2:30 o'clock, WILLIAM A. BROOKS, a colored man, who lived at No. 190 Church-street, died suddenly in a dance-house, of congestion of the lungs. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Spurious three dollar notes, purporting to have been uttered by the Citizens' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Penn., were reported by police telegraph on Saturday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—SUPPOSED MURDER OF A FEMALE AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.—A story has gained currency that an unknown woman was seen lying dead at the Elysian Fields on Saturday morning, her face and clothing covered with blood, and that a short time thereafter the body had disappeared in a very mysterious manner, the supposition being that it had been thrown into the North River and washed away by the tide. It appears that a lady residing in Hoboken, who was in the habit of taking an early morning walk with her children in the Elysian Fields, discovered the unknown woman lying on the grass, to all appearances dead, her face clotted with blood, and her garments torn and disarranged. The lady, in considerable alarm, returned to the city and reported the fact, but upon persons repairing to the fields, no bloody woman, either dead or alive, was to be found. Another report is to the effect that a gentleman, while walking along the fields discovered the woman lying upon the ground, her face covered with gore, and her clothing torn and in disorder. As the gentleman was about examining to ascertain to what extent the insensible woman was injured, three ruffianly-looking fellows came up, and, not liking their actions, he left for assistance, but on returning no trace of the woman could be found, and the supposition was that the three men had previously violated her person, and subsequently threw her in the river to avoid detection. The matter coming to the knowledge of Coroner AVERY, that gentleman instituted an inquiry, when he learned that a woman had been found lying insensible, in the condition above stated, but no further facts or trace of her could be learned. His theory is that the woman was a disreputable character, and had had a drunken fight with some of her companions, after which she had been overcome by the liquor she had drank, and had laid in a stupefied state on the ground over night, and had left after having been discovered by the parties above-mentioned. The affair at present is a mysterious one, and should be fully investigated.

ROBBERY AT A BOARDING-HOUSE.—A young man named BENJAMIN THOMPSON, who boards at No. 17 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was arrested at noon yesterday, by Officer JOURDON, charged with having stolen a valise containing clothing and money, valued at $140, from Mrs. M. CAMPBELL, who boards at the same house. The accused was locked up to await an examination.

LARCENY ON SHIPBOARD.—GEORGE SMITH was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by FRANCIS GOODWIN, charged with having stolen three woolen blankets, valued at $21, from the hospital-ship *Cosmopolitan*. The property was found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for examination before the Recorder of Jersey City to-day.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—A man named ROBERT OGILVIE was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Officer VALADE, of the Jersey City Police, charged with having attempted to stab a man named WHITE. The accused gave bonds to appear for examination to-day.

Williamsburgh.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—THEY ARE FIRED UPON BUT NOT HIT—CAPTURE OF ONE OF THEM.—Yesterday afternoon, while some of the Blackwell's Island convicts were taken out by their keeper to the cook-house for supper, about eleven o them ran to the shore, plunged into the water, and swam for Hunter's Point and Greenpoint. The keeper under whose immediate charge they were at the time was unarmed, and threw stones at them, but another keeper coming up at the time, discharged all the barrels of his revolver into a batch of six of them, without, however, any of the shots taking effect, it is believed. Although the distance from the cook-house to the various landings they made must have been nearly two miles, they all reached *terra firma*, although a report prevailed that two were drowned, early in the evening. The police of the Forty-seventh Precinct, having been notified of the escape, made search for them, and Officers DE PEW and DISOSWAY succeeded in finding one of them stowed away in the tar-works at Hunter's Point. He was brought to the station-house and locked up, giving his name as JOHN SMITH, which, however, is not his right name. He said the swim was more than he bargained for, and that before he got half way over he had wished himself back on the island. He is a young man, and states that he was sent up for six months for an assault committed in the Third Ward, New-York. None of the others had been found up to a late hour last night.

FIRE IN THE OLEOPHENE OIL WORKS.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the engine-room, near the boilers, of the Oleophene Oil Works, situated at the corner of Union-avenue and Water-street, Greenpoint. It was put out by the steam-pump on the premises before the firemen arrived, with a loss of about $50. It was fortunate that workmen were employed on the premises at the time of the fire, as there was a large amount of benzine within six feet of it, and on the premises there is about $60,000 worth of oil. The origin of the fire remains unknown.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT HUNTER'S POINT.—Yesterday afternoon two young men, named CHARLES SCHLANG and ISAAC LEVI, residing at No. 58 Catharine-street, New-York, were visiting the neighborhood of Hunter's Point, and, when near the bridge, were set upon by a half dozen young ruffians and beaten and robbed. SCHLANG lost his watch and $3 in money. On making complaint at the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house Officer PHELPS started in pursuit of the assailants, and succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as PATRICK HUGHES. He will be sent to Queen's County for trial, the offence having been committed there.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, on Saturday evening, on the body of an unknown man found in the water foot of Broadway, E. D., by a boatman named BENSON. The body appeared to be that of a United States seaman, about 45 years of age. One of his shirts was marked, "O'Donoghue." The remains were sent to the Dead House for identification.

THE DISASTER ON LAKE HURON.

Collision Between the Steamers Meteor and Pewabic—The Pewabic Cut Down to the Water's Edge and Sunk—Statements of Passengers and Others.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 11.

It becomes our painful duty to record the occurrence of the most appalling disaster that has darkened the records of the Western Lakes for many years. On Wednesday night about 8:30 o'clock, the fine propeller *Pewabic*, Capt. GEORGE MCKAY, on her way down from Lake Superior to this port, when abreast of Thunder Bay Island, and about six miles from the light, collided with the propeller *Meteor*, Capt. WILSON, upward bound, by which the *Pewabic* was immediately sunk. The evening was a tolerably clear one, although it had been somewhat rainy, and the lights of each steamer were discernible by the other at the distance of six miles. A moderate breeze prevailed and the water was rough. The course of the *Pewabic* was on the side toward the shore, and that of the *Meteor* on the opposite tack, by which they would steer clear of each other. The movements of each steamer were plainly observed by the crew as well as passengers upon the other, and the fact of their coming together under such circumstances cannot be explained except on the hypothesis of an almost unaccountable blunder on the part of some one. When Capt. MCKAY saw that a collision appeared inevitable, he blew his whistle as a signal to the other boat to keep out of the way, which signal, so far as is known, was not responded to. He then ordered his wheel to be put to starboard, which would tend to put her out of danger by taking his boat further in toward the shore. From all we can gather, it is rendered probable that the wheelsman of the *Meteor*, not having properly understood his orders, or by mistake of some kind put his wheel to port, instead of the contrary direction, which he ought to have taken. He thus brought his bows in a direct line with the port side of the *Pewabic*, and the fact of striking the latter so squarely in the side would seem to confirm this theory of the cause of the catastrophe; although it is possible that a full investigation may present the affair in a different phase so far as some particulars are concerned. The bows of the *Meteor*, which are long and sharp, struck the *Pewabic* almost at right angles, under the pilot house, opening her to the width of twelve or fifteen feet, and cutting her down to the water's edge. There were probably at least one hundred and fifty persons on board, including the crew, and consternation and dismay at once fell like palsy upon hearts which only a few brief moments before overflowed with mirth and gladness. The scene was one which beggars description, but was soon over. Within four minutes of the collision the *Pewabic* sunk, carrying down with her from seventy to one hundred persons, as nearly as the number can be estimated. Many of those on the bows of the ill-fated steamer had the presence of mind to jump upon the deck of the *Meteor;* others were saved from drowning by the heroic exertions of friends, and many were subsequently picked up by the boats of the *Meteor*. As there were two or three sail-vessels in the neighborhood, it is possible that a few of those now numbered among the lost have been picked up by them, but as the *Meteor* remained near the scene of the disaster to pick up all that could be found, this is like hoping against hope.

Inasmuch as the statements below comprise full accounts of the terrible affair, we need add but little more. The sad fate of Mr. CALVIN M. WRIGHT, of this city, will be deplored by hosts of sympathizing friends. Mrs. WRIGHT owes her preservation to the almost superhuman exertions of Miss ADDIE BRUSH, of this city. Mr. L. L. MCKNIGHT, one of the proprietors of the line, manifested great courage and presence of mind, saving the lives of a number of passengers.

If the accident had occurred a few hours later, nearly all would have been wrapped in sleep, and very few would have been spared to recount the fearful tale.

The following is a statement made by Mr. RUSSELL, the Secretary of the meeting of the survivors, held on the *Mohawk*, which steamer brought them down to the city. The generous conduct of the officers of the *Mohawk* is appropriately referred to in the proceedings of the meeting, which are given below.

STATEMENT OF MR. RUSSELL.

At about 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., the propeller *Pewabic*, Capt. MCKAY, on her down trip, about eight miles from shore, came in collision with the *Meteor*, Capt. WILSON, on her upward voyage. The *Meteor* struck the *Pewabic* just under the pilot house, literally smashing up her bow. The boats were running at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, and the crash was awful, causing the *Pewabic* to go down in the short space of three or four minutes. A number were killed by the crashing timbers. But few of the passengers of the *Pewabic* had time to jump from her decks upon those of the *Meteor*, ere the wreck of the *Pewabic* sunk entirely out of sight beneath the seething waters. The sight was terrible and heart-rending as the cries and groans of the unfortunate passengers rose upon the rolling swells of the surging billows. The life boats of the *Meteor* were lowered in due time, and a number saved from untimely and watery graves.

The night was foggy and forbidding, yet at the time and before the collision occurred, they were seen respectively by each six miles off. There were about 175 or 200 passengers on the *Pewabic*. We have the names of 75 of the passengers saved and 23 of the crew.

We are unable to ascertain the num ber of lives lost; as near as it can be estimated it is supposed to be about 70.

The *Meteor* remained near where the wreck sunk until morning, in order to pick up the floating bodies. The *Mohawk* passing down, was signaled, and promptly came to the rescue. The pumps of the *Meteor* were worked for safety and precaution, as she had sustained a slight injury from the shock. As soon as it was light, the boats cruised around among the floating debris to pick up passengers, but so long a time had elapsed that none were found. The leak was effectually checked, and she passed on her way to Portage Lake. The *Mohawk*, with the survivors of the *Pewabic*, came on to this city. The officers of the *Mohawk* have many hearty thanks for their timely assistance.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Several noble and heroic incidents occurred worthy of mention, one or two in particular, the most memorable of which was performed by Miss ADA BRUSH, (a daughter of E. A. BRUSH, Esq., of this city.) This lady, by her cool and determined efforts, not only saved her own life by expert swimming, but that of Mrs. C. M. WRIGHT, whose husband was drowned with a lady clinging to his neck. Miss BRUSH saw Mrs. WRIGHT struggling in the water some distance from her, and with great presence of mind she swam to her rescue, pushed a floating spar up to her, and thus saved her from the terrible fate of her beloved husband. The manifestation of such fortitude on the part of this lady will be ever remembered by those who were witnesses of the terrible catastrophe. Mrs. L. MCKNIGHT, of this city, and others whose names have not come to hand, also displayed a spirit of determination seldom witnessed.

Capt. MCKAY was one of the last upon the wreck, and upon leaving the sinking vessel, of which he was so proud, he saved the life of Miss JAMES, of New-York. Mr. CLEVELAND, the mate, worked to the last, and cut loose one of the life-boats just as the ill-fated *Pewabic* went down. He was also one of the last on board.

Mr. MCKNIGHT did not leave the wreck until he was taken up by one of the crew and thrown upon the deck of the *Meteor*. The affable and ready clerk, Mr. CHAS. A. MACK, was one of the first in the life-boat, and would not rest until he had rendered all the aid that was possible. He saved the engineer before the boats were got into the water.

Mr. JACKSON, the engineer, was a trusty man, and was well calculated for the position. He stood manfully at his post, and, with his wife, went down with the boat. The tear, that silent tribute, will often be shed in honor of his valorous deed.

STATEMENT OF OBADIAH C. WOOD.

This morning we called upon Mr. OBADIAH C. WOOD, a colored man, residing at No. 213 Congress-street, who occupied the position of barber on board the ill-fated *Pewabic*. He makes the following statement: About 8:30 or 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, while off Thunder Bay Island and several miles ahead, we descried the *Meteor* coming up; it was raining at the time, yet the night was very bright; the passengers all went forward to see the *Meteor* approach; it soon became evident that she would collide with us; the passengers became frightened and ran to the after part of the *Pewabic* for safety; Capt. MCKAY gave orders to have his helm put a port, and the *Pewabic* had just commenced to swing when the *Meteor*, whose helm had been put to starboard, ran into us, striking us almost squarely in the vicinity of the pilot-house, and cutting us down to the water's edge; the confusion among the passengers at this time was indescribable; they were perfectly panic-stricken; many escaped by jumping on board the *Meteor*, while the balance went down with the wreck, which sunk in less than five minutes after the collision; some of the persons employed on the *Pewabic*, who had retired, escaped to the *Meteor* with nothing on but their night-clothes; both boats were going at full speed; I was standing in the saloon door when the *Meteor* struck us; I ran to the after-part of the boat and intended to jump on board the *Meteor*, but found the distance too great to make the attempt; I then got on the hurricane-deck, with the same object in view, but had scarcely reached that place before the *Pewabic* made a fearful lunge forward, and sank; I was thrown forward with great violence, and struck against the smoke-pipe, and the next instant found myself in the lake among portions of the wreck, the cabin having broken to pieces; I swam to a life-boat that I saw partially drifting and attempted to get into it, but was washed off by a heavy sea and carried toward the *Meteor;* entangled in the bulwarks of the latter steamer, was the broken flag-staff of the *Pewabic*, to which I clung, until rescued by a rope being let down from the *Meteor;* Capt. MCKAY, of the *Pewabic*, remained perfectly cool and collected, doing his utmost to save the passengers, by preventing a panic, lowering the boats, etc., but as his steamer went down so quick, he was unable to do as much as he otherwise could have done. The *Meteor* remained all night in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and picked up those of the survivors who were afloat on pieces of the wreck. About 6 o'clock Thursday morning, the propeller *Mohawk* came along, and the rescued passengers and those of the crew who were saved, were transferred and brought to this city; nothing was saved from the *Pewabic*.

MEETING OF THE SURVIVORS.

A meeting was called on board the *Mohawk* for the purpose of drafting resolutions respecting the officers and crew of the *Pewabic* and *Mohawk*, and in relation to the friends of those who perished on the terrible night of the 9th inst. Prof. DOUGLAS, of the Michigan University, was appointed Chairman, and W. H. H. RUSSELL, Secretary. After brief and touching remarks by the Chairman, a committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. RUSSELL, CHERRY and PARK. The committee submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The propeller *Pewabic*, of the Pioneer Line, collided with the *Meteor* on the evening of the 9th inst. and instantly sunk, resulting in the loss of life and property; *and whereas*, the survivors, numbering seventy-five, were, on the morning of the 10th, taken on board the propeller *Mohawk*, in a destitute and suffering condition; therefore,

Resolved, That as passengers of the ill-fated *Pewabic* we feel grateful to the officers and crew of the magnificent propeller for their faithful and meritorious efforts in our behalf.

Resolved, That we freely and cheerfully commend the courteous Capt. MCKAY for his manly and heroic fortitude, and his cool and decisive manner in the trying movements of that sad and memorable scene.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the young and gentlemanly Mr. L. L. MCKNIGHT, one of the proprietors on board, to an impartial public, as a person of trust and worthy of patronage.

Resolved, That the passengers of the *Meteor* and *Mohawk* have our heartfelt thanks for kind and sympathetic efforts after the collision.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere gratitude to the officers of the *Mohawk*, and especially the kind and cheerful Capt. GIBSON, for their opportune assistance and interest in our general safety and welfare.

Resolved, That we deeply grieve with the relations and friends of those lost on the *Pewabic*, who now rest 'neath the waters of Lake Huron.

Resolved, That while we feel gratified to the officers and crews of the *Pewabic*, *Meteor* and *Mohawk*, we acknowledge that Divine Providence which prevaileth upon the waters as well as upon the land.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE EXPRESS MESSENGER.

Mr. JOHN LYNCH, the steward of the *Pewabic*, who was also express messenger, went down into his office, and while attempting to unlock his safe, with a view of taking out the valuables intrusted to his care, the steamer went down. The water closed in about him, but by the most superhuman exertions, he managed to escape through a window, and was subsequently rescued, nearly exhausted, and taken on board the *Meteor*.

DEAD BODY RECOVERED.

Only one dead body, that of Mrs. WELLS, of Ann Arbor, was found among the floating debris of the wreck. It was brought to this city, and will be forwarded to her late home for interment.

CARGO OF THE PEWABIC.

The following is a description of the cargo of the *Pewabic* which went down with the ship: 131 tons copper from Quincy mine; 45 tons copper from Ontonagon; 25 tons copper from Central mine; 65 tons copper from Smelting Works; 1 ton copper from SMITH & HARRIS; 179 gross tons iron ore; 202 half barrels fish from Ontonagon; also a few packages of fish from Bayfield; 200 ship-knees from P. S. CHURCH, for CAMPBELL & OWEN; about 10 tons mixed freight; 2¼ tons potash from Portage; 27 rolls leather from Ontonagon.

THE PEWABIC.

The *Pewabic* and *Meteor* both belong to the Pioneer Lake Superior line, Messrs. J. L. WHITING & Co., managers. The *Pewabic* was built in Cleveland, by PECK & MASTERS, and came out in October, 1863, but was not entirely finished until the Spring of 1864. She was a craft of fine sea-going qualities, and was superbly finished and furnished, being valued at about $100,000. She is insured in four or five different companies for an aggregate of $60,000.

Additional Particulars—Interesting Incidents—Statements of Survivors.

From the Evening Edition of Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 11.

Passengers on the *Pewabic* inform us that when the collision occurred they were making preparations for a dance. This fascinating recreation had been indulged in every night on the way down, and it being the last night which the gay and happy throng would have an opportunity to enjoy themselves before their separation, they were calculating upon having a good time. Alas! they little dreamed that instead of threading the giddy mazes of the dance on that memorable night, they would soon be struggling for life amid the angry billows, many of them to go down amid the dark waters unknelled and uncoffined, and that in the memory of the agonized survivors, a never-to-be-forgotten scene of terror would struggle for aye with fondest love and affection for the mastery. Truly, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

THE THEORY OF THE CAUSE.

In our remarks of yesterday as to the probable cause of the collision, we expressly disclaimed all intention of putting forth a theory as a foregone conclusion, but suggested that it might very probably be modified by facts and circumstances to be developed hereafter. It must be borne in mind that we have as yet but little more than what may be called an *ex parte* statement, it being made upon the authority of the passengers of the *Pewabic*, who, if there were any question as to the blame, would naturally feel charitable toward their own officers. That statement certainly looks very fair from a landsman's stand-point, but we have some serious doubts as to whether it would stand the test in the critical mind of an expert. They say, for example, that the night was dark and thick, yet they could see the *Meteor* at a distance of six miles. Here is a manifest contradiction, for if the night was of the character they describe, it would have been impossible to see her at that distance. If the weather was thick, the accident is susceptible of being accounted for without blame attaching to any one; but if it was of opposite character, there certainly was no excuse for the collision. Capt. MCKAY is not only an accomplished navigator, but a gentleman whose probity has never been doubted, and the truth of any statement he might make would not be questioned, but he maintains a reticence which is somewhat remarkable under the circumstance. He could certainly throw light upon the matter, but, so far as we know, he does not even state whether he was on watch at the time. The sacrifice of one hundred lives is no small matter. If there is any one at fault, the public should have the facts, and will have them, and if all concerned are blameless, the publication of the truth can inflict no injury upon any one.

A TRUE HERO.

If ever a man earned the distinction of a genuine hero, it is Mr. R. C. JACKSON, the First Engineer. Last Winter he became the husband of an idolized and idolizing wife, and this was her first trip to the upper lakes. They were together in the engine-room when the collision occurred. The Second Engineer came to him and said: "Save yourself and wife; I can swim, and have no one to take care of but myself." JACKSON, in all probability, had no idea that the boat was on the point of sinking, and thought only of his duty to stand by his post, and accordingly replied that he would not desert the engine to the last. His wife became frightened and clung to him, but he told her to be calm, saying he would take care of her. Neither of them left the engine-room, so that in their doom they were "not divided." Yet this sad scene was only one of many equally affecting. What a suggestive though unwritten history of love and devotion, of terror and death!

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. CHARLES A. MACK, the clerk of the *Pewabic*, made a very narrow escape with his life. When the boats came together he was in the saloon. Comprehending the nature of the trouble, he made an effort to escape to the deck. There were two doors, and he went to the one on the starboard side, but found it fastened. He then ran to the hall door, but the woodwork had been so jammed up in the collision that the way was closed. He set vigorously to work in thrusting aside the broken fragments, and was soon able to see through the debris. He descried the rail of the *Meteor*, which he grasped, and the boat disengaging herself at that moment from the *Pewabic*, he was dragged out in safety, but his coat was stripped from his back.

A youth named THOMAS D. MITCHELL, son of HENRY MITCHELL, of Ontonagon, was standing on the top deck aft when the boat sunk. As she went down his arm was broken by coming in contact with a fragment of the wreck, and in this helpless condition he was thrown into the water, from which he was drawn half dead into the small boat of the *Meteor*. His brother, nine years old, who was also on board, obtained possession of a life-preserver, but lost it again. He then managed to get upon a piece of wreck, and was thus buoyed up until saved by the same small boat by which his brother was picked up.

MR. LYSTER'S STATEMENT.

THEODORE G. LYSTER, Paying Teller of the Second National Bank, of this city, was a passenger on the *Pewabic*, and was fortunately saved. A party had been waiting for the last supper-table to be cleared, in order to make preparations for dancing, and at the time of the collision he had left his friends for the purpose of making arrangements to secure music for the occasion. While on this errand, and about half way toward the bow, on the promenade deck, the shock came. He saw the *Meteor* strike, the concussion making the *Pewabic* quiver, from stem to stern, like an aspen leaf, and he again ran aft, where he had left his party, but when he reached there they had left. He then instinctively began to provide for his own safety. Half a minute after the two steamers came together, they became disengaged, but the *Meteor* was immediately driven upon the other again by the motion of the waves. When the *Meteor* came up the second time he seized his opportunity and leaped upon her, landing safely on the taffrail. The water looked dark, and although pieces of the wreck could be seen, he could not discern those who were clinging to them. The heartrending cries of those struggling in the water could, however, be distinctly heard, and they will never be forgotten.

LOSSES.

The loss moneywise is a very severe one, and will fall heavily on all concerned, including insurers. The estimated value of the copper is about $130,000. We have no particulars as to the insurance of the cargo, but, as is customary, it is no doubt fully insured.

The Lake Superior Express Company, had about $55,000 in cash in their safe, which they will make an effort to recover. We understand they are about making arrangements through the Home Insurance Company, for the services of their diver, who was to have started for Buffalo last night to procure some extra air pipes.

Messrs. J. T. WHITING & Co., have dispatched Capt. MCKAY, late of the *Pewabic*, with a number of men, on board the *Skylark*, to cruise about the spot at which the *Pewabic* was sunk, for the purpose of recovering any bodies and property that may come to the surface. They also, as we understand, propose to send a diver to the wreck as soon as one can be obtained for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The second mate and three others, who had been left at the scene of the wreck, were picked up by Capt. HARRISON, of the schooner *Wyandotte*, belonging to this port. After picking up a few articles of no great value their boat was driven off into the bay, and they were unable to get back. They were left at Port Huron.

Mr. WRIGHT, whose loss we recorded yesterday, was universally beloved, and his untimely fate will be mourned by thousands of aching hearts. He was a young gentleman of shining qualities, noble impulses and amiable disposition. He was a member of the firm of WALTON & WRIGHT, who had the contract for building the Flint and Holly Railroad. He was a native of Eastern New-York. Mrs. WRIGHT, who was saved, is a neice of the Hon. H. P. BALDWIN.

Mrs. WELLES, who was among the lost, was a sister-in-law of JOHN A. WELLES, Esq.

The list of passengers [published in the TIMES by Telegraph] was made out from memory, the books and papers of the boat having all been lost. This being the period when pleasure seekers begin to return from Lake Superior in large numbers, and the *Pewabic* being a popular boat, it is doubtless within bounds to assume that there were in all at least 200 on board. On this hypothesis, the lost will number 100. There are no means of obtaining a complete list, and an uncertainty, terrible as death itself, will hang for a time over the fate of many a loved one. The ear will hunger for the sound of well-known footfalls, but they will come not, and slowly and terribly will the heart-sickness of "hope deferred" give way to wild despair. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" abide with both the living and the dead!

The Arrow Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The residents on the Lower Hudson are greatly indebted to you for the prominence you have given to the gross recklessness of the proprietors of this old and worthless boat, which culminated so recently in sad disaster. Leaving it to others, who were in danger of losing their lives, or who lost friends by that disaster, to make public the circumstances and punish the guilty parties, I propose to offer some suggestions of a practical nature to the wealthy residents on the river.

I will, however, state my own experience of locomotion, between Yonkers, where I reside, and the city, which I presume has fallen to the lot of every one availing himself of the benefits of a Summer residence on the beautiful and healthy banks of the Lower Hudson. When I first came here last Spring, I decided on trying, alternately, the railway and the steamers for 8 or 10 days, in order to satisfy myself as to which was the most comfortable way of getting to and from my place of business down town.

In point of time, I found both routes about on a par—namely, about one and half hours to Wall-street. But the dust, heat and stench of the slaughter-houses, pig-pens and bone-boiling establishments lining the river for nearly a mile above Thirtieth-street, to say nothing of the greedy and over-reaching policy of the present managers of the Hudson River line in extorting the highest amount of commutation, soon determined me to travel by steamer, bad and insufficient as I found the accommodations. Prior to the late accident, except the early boat down, and the late one up, which carry the principal part of the freight of the line, these boats were crowded to excess, and late arrivals on board, unless they carried their own seats, were compelled to stand the whole, or greater part of the way. The meanness of steamboat proprietors who will not supply their daily customers with the cheap accommodation of a 50 cent stool, can only be surpassed by the recklessness that trifles with human life. The boats of this line, beside being old and slow, are wholly inadequate in point of size and accommodation to the routes. With fast and commodious boats, the business would be largely increased, and everybody would desert the railway, for the cool and refreshing breezes of the river.

It is a fact worthy of note that no improvement has been made in the models of river steamers in this country for more than a quarter of a century, and consequently there has been no increase of speed. In point of cabin and saloon accommodations we have, in such boats as the *St. John* and *Dean Richmond*, arrived at great perfection. As to speed, however, the *South America*, built over thirty years ago, and the *Empire*, nearly twenty-five years since, were both faster than any now on the Hudson. I made the journey from New-York to Albany in the latter, shortly after she came out, in seven hours and thirty-five minutes. It was a trial of speed between the two boats, and we beat the *South America* by about twenty-five minutes.

Admitting that high speed is not necessary for night boats, it does not follow that it is not desirable for those designed to carry business men to and from their places of business. I could state many reasons for our retrograde movement in the designs of our river steamers. A couple will suffice. The first is the circumstance that most of the good routes have fallen into the hands of monopolists, who defy competition and impose on the public just such worthless boats as form the Peekskill line. Secondly, neither merchants nor practical ship-builders sufficiently encourage the class of scientific naval architects, who are the most competent to demonstrate the best form for a vessel, to enable her to overcome, with the least power, the resistance of the water. This involves a knowledge of the laws of resistance of fluids, of which but little is known, save to those making the subject a life's study.

In England there has been for several years an institution of naval architects, which holds annual sessions to discuss all questions relating to ship-building and propulsion, and its volume of transactions adds each year a most valuable contribution to this important science. From observations extending over twenty years, I can state my thorough conviction, that to this institution and school for naval achitects, which previously existed, is mainly due the lead that England is taking in steam ship-building. Twenty years ago observing Americans were ever proud to notice in foreign ports, the world over, that the finest modeled ships bore the stars and stripes. This day is past, in regard to steamships at least. England is rapidly becoming the ship-builder for nearly all nations, and nothing but the navigation laws prevents her steamers from driving the American builder out of his own market. But I am on a hobby and running away from the purpose of this letter.

I wish to say to the wealthy owners of estates on the lower Hudson, that the means of conveyance to and from their places of residence and business in the city, are not creditable to their public spirit and enterprise. I desire to submit to them the propriety of originating a company to build two or three fast and commodious steamers, to ply between, say Peekskill and the foot of Liberty-street, North River, touching at such intermediate points as will supply an adequate number of passengers. If they will do so, I undertake to submit for their consideration the design of a steamer that shall run from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour—which shall, in fact, keep alongside of Commodore VANDERBILT's way trains, and deliver passengers half an hour sooner "down town" than they can now reach there by railway and horse-car. It shall also be one of the conditions of my design that every passenger, to the number of one thousand, shall be provided with a comfortable seat, and the ventilation shall be perfect. The boats shall indeed be the most perfect, for the special service they are to perform, ever designed in this country. I desire further to state, that unlike some very pretentious "scientific men" who have sported millions of money, private and public, I do not desire to involve anybody to the extent of one dollar, in testing new and untried theories, but simply to supply the best models for boats, engines, and wheels, known to scientific naval architects.

As the object I aim at is one of great public interest, I trust that you will afford me an opportunity of making this proposition through your columns. The proposed boats it is believed can be built for $100,000 each, and will certainly command a large return on the capital, and lead to extensive improvements in river navigation.

My address is No. 4,966 New-York Post-Office, if you think proper to allow me the use of your columns to make known my suggestions. Yours, &c.,

NAVAL ARCHITECT.

YONKERS, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

A Word about the Arrow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A word with you about the steamboat *Arrow*, that blew up last Saturday on her trip up the river, by which five people lost their lives and a score or more were badly scalded. There have been quite a number of communications published in the different daily papers, some blaming the owners, some the Captain and crew, and others everybody in general and no one in particular. At the time of the accident, *new boilers were being built* for the *Arrow*, and the steamboat examiner had cut her present allowance of steam to a *maximum of twenty-five pounds*. She was using *twenty-one pounds* when she exploded. The history of the boat is about as follows. She was built in 1837, burned to the water's edge at Nyack in 1850; what was left of her was rebuilt in 1851; she received a new engine in 1853, and ran as a day boat on the Albany line until 1858, when she was put on the way line, in opposition to the SMITH line, where she ran until this Spring, when her owners, finding her a losing and an old concern, sold her to the SMITH line, where she has been running up to the time of the accident. She had a *thorough overhauling in May, when the boiler was found defective and patched up;* but the *patch was not large enough*—hence the explosion.

The *Isaac P. Smith* was built up from the burned remains of the *Warren* in 1851, and has in her the engine of the *Swallow*, burned in New-York Harbor about that time. The *Peter G. Coffin* was running in 1851 as a day boat between Albany and Hudson, but how much older she is, nobody knows.

The foregoing is a statement of facts that I know from personal experience. I have traveled on the *Arrow* since 1859, and preferred her to the other boats, considering her the safest of them all. True, she was neither fast nor beautiful, but she was larger, her crew more accommodating, and her officers knew their duty, but she was old, and her owners must have known her to be in a dangerous condition this Summer, as many little incidents have leaked out since her explosion that had they been known by her patrons, or even thought to be meant in earnest by them, would have deterred many a one from traveling in her. The Smith line is a monopoly, no boats being in opposition to them, and they do as they please. Between them and the railroad we travelers have suffered the tortures of martyrdom this Summer, but what can we do? The line or rather the route is a good one, and a good fast boat or two would make sad havoc with the "Smith folks." The boats are always crowded, and they have plenty of freight. In the Spring a company was started at Yonkers and Tarrytown for the purpose of putting two new boats on the line—money was subscribed, speeches were made and—that was all it amounted to. I hear that on Tuesday last the meeting was again called, but like the previous one will probably end in smoke or another explosion.

But what is the use of talking? We have submitted like lambs to the impositions of monopolies from time immemorial, and can't raise spunk enough to throw off the yoke. Wait until there is another blow up, and then—let us growl about it just as we have about the antiquated *Arrow*.

GOEASY SLOWPACE.

[Advertisement.]

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases?—All who suffer believe they ought to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of dyspepsia, nervousness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, sinking weakness, general debility and mental despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Constitution, from Savannah—E. Slater, Mrs. McClellan and child, Mrs. R. J. Bowe and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kinlock and three children, Mrs. F. B. Hoyt, W. L. Thompson, Jas. A. Gray and lady, M. L. Stevens, J. C. Vanhouton, Mrs. C. C. Drake, child and servant, C. C. Drake, J. H. Mullacky, J. B. White, Jas. Burns, Albert Burns, Frank A. Brower, Mrs. Sullivan, two children and servant, Mrs. O'Byrne, Z. C. Warren, Jeff. D. Howell, Benj. D. Davis, W. C. Henry, James Eastman, Mr. Jackson, Geo. H. Camp, G. D. Adams, Gen. Dwight and servant, A. Twiname, Mrs. Maaley, Mrs. Maaley, two children and servant, Mrs. Roller, Peter Bunner, G. Roth, N. Freeman, Col. M. Selig, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Boyd, Capt. N. H. Oglesbee, N. F. Bunbury, Dr. Scott, J. G. Cohen.

In steamship Varuna, from Savannah.—Mrs. Jane Richerson, P. Dzialynski, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Augusta do., Mrs. R. Cohen and child, Miss Hannah Ball, Mrs. J. C. Clark and child, Mrs. M. F. Adams, Col. R. D. Walker, J. Burkheim, H. Leon, Col. C. L. Schlater, J. H. Myers, T. Brown, E. Brown, J. Cohen, J. Simon, Miss T. Barrett, Miss Kate Jones, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 09 | Sun sets..... 7 00 | Moon rises..11 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate... 3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Allegheny, Flagg, Baltimore 48 hours, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. 12th inst., off Cape Henry, saw ship B. S. Kimball, from Baltimore for Callao.

Steamship Constitution, Greenman, Savannah Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Varuna, Whitehurst, Savannah Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

U. S. steamer Huntsville, ——, Philadelphia.

Ship Adele, (Belg.,) Clausen, Shields 54 ds., with coal to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship Lord Lyndhurst, (of Liverpool,) Graham, Bombay 131 ds., via Pernambuco July 2, with linseed, etc., to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Marie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. 10th inst., 15 miles W. of Nantucket, exchanged signals with a whaleship, showing a red, white and blue, swallow-tail signal, strg. S. E.

Brig Elizabeth, (Hamb.,) Schuldt, Cuidad Bolivar July 24, with hides, etc., to Moller & Thebaud. Passed in the river, Hanov. schr. Hermann, from Hamburg for Augostura.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of T. I.,) Pike, Porto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee, etc., to Dallett & Bliss. Left no vessels.

Brig Lima, Smith, Kingston, Jam., 30 ds., with bamboo to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Restless, (of Scilly,) Webber, Palermo June 18, passed Gibraltar July 2, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Bertha Hendrika, (Dutch,) Klein, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Fleetwing, Hand, Georgetown, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Johanna Ward, Ward, Bayport, Fla., 20 ds., with cedar to master.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Burgess, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton to C. L. Colby & Co.

BELOW—Two brigs unknown.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. U. S. revenue-cutter Kewanee, New-York; steamer Ceres, do.; bark Augusta C. Small, Cienfuegos; brig Foster, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Charles Cooper, Snow, bound to Dighton, Mass., with pig iron, while going through Hurl Gate, went ashore on Hog's Back, where she now lies full of water.

The sloop Planter, Williams, bound for Sag Harbor, with a load of bone dust, while going through Hurl Gate, struck on Hallet's Point and upset.

Spoken, &c.

Emily B. Souder—steamship, from St. Thomas for New-York, under canvas, Aug. 7, lat. 32 40, lon. 73 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Cuidad Bolivar, July 24, Brem. brig Guyana, Baurd, for New-York, ldg.

[PER MORAVIAN.]

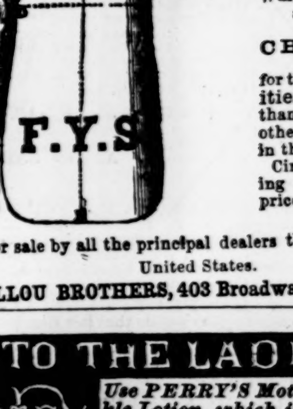
Arr. from New-York, South Boston, Lecowick, Daniel Webster and Atlanta, at Deal; Wilberforce, at Bremen.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.



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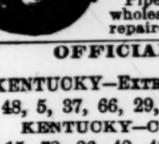

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